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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Report of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Demand Notes to be Made Legal Tender.

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A GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THEM.

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OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE SCHEME REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, and such notes and all other United States Notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money *and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States*, and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or other than a multiple with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the designated depositories at Cincinnati or Baltimore, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in Bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date; or in sums not less than $25, for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable here, and such United States Notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the United States Notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "*The within note is a* LEGAL TENDER *in payment of all debts, public and private*, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest."

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds authorized shall be of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or in sums not less than $2,500, for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deems it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States, who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands: *Provided*, That all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or any of the Treasury notes that have been or may be issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act. The United States Notes and Bonds authorized by this act, or that have been heretofore authorized, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specifically appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such persons, and shall be countersigned by the Registrar of the Treasury, or for the Registrar by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specifically appoint for such purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved on the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are revised and reënacted, and the sum of $300,000 is appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

A telegraphic dispatch from an officer in the National army to a prominent friend in Washington, dated Somerset, Ky., Jan. 21, (yesterday,) and received here at 8 o'clock last night, says:

"ZOLLICOFFER is killed. I saw him, and know it. We have achieved one of the most glorious victories on record. Rebels dispersed, leaving everything behind—about fourteen hundred horses and eighty wagons."

MR. STANTON AND THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. STANTON held his conference with the Military Committees of the House and Senate to-day, at the Capitol. It was of a general and initiatory character only, the Secretary's object being, as he said, to become personally acquainted with the members of the two committees, with whom his official relations could be so intimate. Mr. STANTON stated, in a general way, his purpose to consult with the Committees on all important subjects affecting his Department, so as to secure perfect accord between the army and the representatives of the people. This assurance was in the highest degree gratifying to the Committees, every one of whom has expressed himself delighted with the interview, and confident of the rare business qualities and ardent patriotism of Mr. STANTON.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR APPOINTED.

P. H. WATSON and JOHN TUCKER have received the appointments of Assistant Secretaries of War, under the act just passed by Congress, allowing two additional Assistants at a salary of three thousand dollars a year each. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant under CAMERON, retains his place. WATSON is a citizen of Washington, a distinguished patent lawyer, and excellent business man. TUCKER is a Massachusetts man, afterward member of the New-York house, CRAFTS, STEVENS & TUCKER, and lastly of Philadelphia, and President of the Reading Railroad. The new Assistants are old and confidential friends of Mr. STANTON.

SECRET SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES PROPOSED.

The Joint Committee on the conduct of the war have agreed upon an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place and states that the Executive wishes Congress to secretly act on any matter connected with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session and deliberate, and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment. The speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member disclosing the proceedings is to be expelled.

GARRET DAVIS AGAINST BRIGHT.

GARRET DAVIS, of Kentucky, is sustaining his character for fierce hostility to treason. His speech against BRIGHT, to-day, was a vehement philippic.

From the best information that can be obtained, a large majority is in favor of the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT. The opinion gains ground that not a single Republican member, except those on the Committee in his case, is in his favor. The speeches of SUMNER, LANE and DAVIS have produced a telling effect on the minds of Senators.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. LANE.

The reported conversation between Gen. LANE and President LINCOLN, published with so much ostentation and emphasis by the *Tribune*, is really a very insignificant affair. In reply to the inquiry of a friend to-day, Mr. LINCOLN characterized the matter in these terms, remarking that his private conversations were not for newspapers nor for National governance; that, in fact, nothing from him was worth repeating unless it had "ABRAHAM LINCOLN" signed to the bottom.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

Messrs. HILL and PULESTON, reporters of the *Tribune*, were before the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day, to be examined in regard to the censorship established by the Government over telegraphic correspondence from Washington.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed a large number of nominations, among them JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY as Minister to Austria, and ROBERT PRUYN, of New-York, as Minister Resident at Japan.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE NOMINATED.

The President to-day nominated NOAH A. SWAYNE, of Ohio, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice MCLEAN.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE NAVY.

It appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Senate, in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to Acting Lieutenants, Masters, Master's Mates, Paymasters, and Acting Assistant Paymasters, that they are all employed, and when not disabled by sickness have been on duty since the date of their appointment. Only two Paymasters on the active list are unemployed; one is unfit for duty and the other is in Virginia.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MISSOURI.

Senator WILSON, of Missouri, did not present his credentials to-day. His privilege of a seat was not discussed in secret session, nor privately, so far as I could learn. It appears from Missouri papers that Gov. GAMBLE did not appoint him, but Lieut. Gov. HALL, acting as Governor.

SENTENCES OF THE COURT MARTIAL.

Several sentences of the General Court Martial, approved by Gen. MCCLELLAN, were promulgated today. Col. E. VON SCHOENIG, Capt. OSCAR SCHOENIG and Lieut. K. GOLDSMITH, German Rangers, charged with violation of General Orders No. 2, were acquitted. Lieut. HENRY B. HUGHES, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, charged with violation of General Orders No. 2, with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and with violation of the Seventy-seventh Article of War, was found guilty of the first two charges, and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. The gist of his offence consisted in being out of his camp without a pass, and when arrested in giving his name as Lieut. E. HOWLETT, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and in failing to report himself under arrest, as ordered. His detection resulted in Lieut. HOWLETT being subjected to the vexation of a Court Martial. Capt. THOS. J. LORD, of the Lincoln Cavalry, "for appearing in the streets of Washington, in a drunken condition, so as to attract the attention of passers-by, and to render his arrest necessary," was sentenced to be deprived of all passes to the City for six months, except on actual service.

WHO GEN. SHOEPFF IS.

The telegraphic epitome, in the *Herald* of the 21st of Gen. SHOEPFF'S life, is so evidently the work of ignorance or malice, and the menial offices said to have been performed by him are so far from truth as to demand correction, and it is due to Gen. SCHOEPF that the correction should be made. Gen. SCHOEPF was born in Hungary—was a distinguished officer of the Hungarian army, and shared with KOSSUTH his imprisonment in Turkey. After he came to this country he served for many years under Prof. BAYES in the where he remained till nearly three years ago computing office of the Coast-Survey Department, and when he was transferred to the Patent-office as an Assistant Examiner, receiving his appointment from Commissioner HOLT. During last Summer Mr. HOLT urged the Government to appoint Mr. SCHOEPF a Brigadier-General, and saying so much in his favor as to induce Gen. SCOTT to request an interview with Mr. SCHOEPF, the result of which interview so well satisfied Gen. SCOTT that he immediately added the weight of his recommendation in Mr. SCHOEPF'S favor. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His subsequent history is known to the country.

CHANGES OF QUARTERS.

Numerous changes of quarters are being made at the War Department. Major GARISCHE and Capt. VINCENT, of the Regular Recruiting Service, will move down stairs into the rooms vacated by the Quartermaster's Department, while Capt. RUGGLES, of the Volunteer Bureau, will remove to Winder's Building.

THE HARDWARE MEN AND THE TARIFF.

A Committee of hardware merchants from New-York appeared before the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means to-day, for the purpose of consulting said Committee respecting the proper duty to be put on the wares which they are manufacturing.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and others, presented several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial protesting against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Joint Special Committee on the War.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill in regard to witnesses examined before a Congressional Committee.

The bill provides that the examination of a witness before a Committee of Congress shall not prevent his examination in a Court of Justice.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected to the bill as making a great innovation on the common law rule of evidence, by which a witness is not obliged to testify to anything which may criminate him. He opposed making such an innovation.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to strike out that portion of the bill which compels a witness to answer questions which may tend to disgrace or make him infamous.

Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that the object of the bill was to put witnesses on common law grounds. The law as it now stands enables the greatest criminal to escape if he can only get before an Investigating Committee and tell something about the crime. That very case occurred with the clerk who stole two millions of Indian bonds, and he went clear in that very way.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said there was no other system of jurisprudence but where a witness was expected to answer questions. He thought other systems preferable.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped the amendment would not prevail. He did not see why he should be so tender-footed on account of rogues. Were combinations formed to rob the Government he dare not enter on an investigation before his Committee, because the law as it stands exculpates great rascals. It had been said that a witness might be compelled to testify so as to lead to something that would convict him. Well he (WADE) hoped this might be the case.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of the bill. He only objected to innovation on the common law.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) agreed with the Senators from New-York and Delaware in regard to the common law, but he thought the bill, even as it stands, did not interfere with the common law at all.

Mr. BAYARD withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HARRIS offered as an amendment the following:

"That the law shall not be so construed as to require any witness to testify to any fact which will tend to criminate him."

This was lost by yeas 19; nays, 21.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WADE, from the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported a bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines. Referred.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that in what he should say he should endeavor not to wound anybody's feelings. Our system of Government was complex, something like the solar system. Any organized attempt at resistance against the Government was in fact rebellion. In regard to the Senator from Indiana, if he had understood his course, he had always opposed any measure to coerce the rebellious States, and bring back peace to the Union. If the President had pursued such a course, and refused to do anything to reduce the rebellion, he would be liable to impeachment—and shall a Senator pursue the same course, and not be liable to expulsion? He (DAVIS) deprecated the rebellion as a stupendous wickedness, and would give the President every power to crush it out forever. Suppose the whole Government had taken the same course as the Senator from Indiana, the Union would have been in ruins to-day, and the experiment of self-government destroyed. He did not understand that the Senator from Indiana had ever shown any sympathy with the Government in its life, or death struggle, but had voted against all measures to subdue the rebellion. While the rebellion was threatening the Government, a Senator says: I am opposed to every attempt to subdue traitors. Yea, more; I write letters of compliment and friendship to the chief of them, and send him aid and comfort. The letter of the Senator of Indiana, which has been read here is, to my mind, full of sympathy for the Confederate Government and for its usurping chief. Where is the passage in the legislative history of the Senator from Indiana since this rebellion was inaugurated? where is his speech, his hope, his proposition for any measure to extricate the Government from this great trouble by putting down this wicked rebellion, that shows anything like sympathy for this Government which that letter shows for the traitor Confederates and its chief? It will not do for men, in this death struggle of the country, to feld their arms and do nothing. The Senator from Indiana must have heard the mutterings of this coming storm for months and months before the last Presidential election took place. Essays in Southern newspapers, and speeches from Southern members, which have hardly ceased reverberating through these halls. All were proclaiming throughout the South: "We will never submit to the election of a Black Republican as President of the United States; if ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected he shall never be permitted to be inaugurated in Washington City." And were they not acting up to that proposition? If it had not been for the energy of the prior Administration toward its close, when new members of the Cabinet were brought in to take the places of those foul traitors who betrayed their Government, and for the foresight of Gen. SCOTT in providing a military force here, notwithstanding Mr. LINCOLN had been elected according to all forms of the Constitution, a mob, unlawfully gathered from the States of Virginia and Maryland, would have defeated the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of this country. Now, the Honorable Senator boasts of his intimate relations for many years with the so-called President of the Confederate States—and, if I understand it aright, those relations were equally intimate and friendly with the principal leaders of that rebellion—and I presume he was well acquainted with their purposes and counsels. They proclaimed to the world by their public speeches here, and their stump harangues, that they would never in the Southern States submit to the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or permit him to be inaugurated as President of the United States. They would secede from the Union. They declared that they would seize upon the Government before the 4th of March, and destroy the archives while they were yet in the custody of the then President of the United States. They knew he was feeble. They knew he was imbecile, and many of them believed he was taking sides with them, and was ready and willing to betray the United States Government. And there is too much reason, even now, to believe that that was once his position. I believe, myself, that he was a strange compound of imbecility and treachery, and I don't know which quality preponderated most in the main to bring on the deplorable consequences which have befallen this Government. These traitors plotted secession and destruction of the Union, and to do this they saw that they must divide the old Democratic Party. Therefore a Southern Democrat whom they knew to be supple and in favor of their plans, was opposed to DOUGLAS, who mustered the strength of the Northern Democracy. And thus they intended so to weaken and break up the Democratic Party as to lead to the very events they had so long hoped for. The gentleman from Indiana must have known this, for he was in the secrets of all these men. In many places in the Southern States the inquiry was made at the time of the election, how shall we vote so as to secure the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN? As for our chief, our tool, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, we never can hope to elect him, and as we are determined never to submit to the rule of a Black Republican Executive, how shall we vote so as certainly to insure the election of LINCOLN, that we thereby may be enabled to carry the masses of our States with us in our treasonable and infernal project to effect the dissolution of this Union? What course did the gentleman himself take in that election? Why was a ticket run for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the State of Indiana, in Illinois and other States? It was simply to abstract that many votes from DOUGLAS, in order to give these States certainly or probably to LINCOLN to secure his election and to bring about the very condition of things upon which these Southern traitors were to disown the Government. How many votes did JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE get in Indiana and Illinois? Did the Senator himself believe that BRECKINRIDGE would get more votes in that State than he actually did poll? Was any electoral ticket for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE put up in those States with any hope or belief that he could carry those States? Not at all, Sir. The proposition was that the few votes that BRECKINRIDGE would get in those States would otherwise be cast for DOUGLAS, and then DOUGLAS would get all the votes of the Democratic Party, and the election of LINCOLN might be jeopardized, if not defeated. Well, Sir, the election took place, and the pestilent and treasonable State of South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession. Mr. DAVIS then referred to the course of the seceded States, contending there was no cause for secession. He considered it a great mistake that Old Hickory was not allowed to go on and hang the traitors from South Carolina in 1832. He (DAVIS) knew that there were warrants issued for treason against three of the principal traitors, and the very first gun fired from Charleston, Old Hickory would have seized these traitors and hung them. But now a conspiracy of thirty years has broken out in a tremendous rebellion, and there are many people in the South to-day who would like to have their old enemy, England, rule over them, with whom already we have had two struggles. Rather than such a thing should happen, he would prefer to see the whole American country sunk to the bottom of the ocean. In conclusion, he argued the Senate had a right to expel any member whose conduct in any way unfitted him for duty, and any Senator who avowed himself opposed to coercion, and who is not willing to give the Government a single man or gun to subdue the rebellion, was evidently unfitted for a Senator.

Without concluding Mr. DAVIS gave way, and on motion of Mr. WADE the Senate went into Executive session.

After Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) reported back the bill to increase the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments. Passed.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, it was resolved that the President inform the House whether the act of Congress requiring officers of the additional regular regiments appointed from civil life to be assigned to the recruiting service, has been complied with. If so, how many officers have been thus employed since the extra session of Congress.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill which was passed authorizing Capt. MCKEAN and other naval officers to accept certain presents from the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, the consideration of which was postponed, providing for the payment to field officers of volunteer regiments, for services rendered prior to the full organization of their regiments.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House as soon as practicable, whether, and in what time, a sufficient military force can be extended to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in order that the road may be prepared.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the making appropriations for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial expenses.

Mr. DUNN, of New-York, (Rep.,) regretted there was a division of sentiment as to the principles on which the war should be conducted, and the sentiments which not only divided the House but the country. He proceeded to speak in defence of the Executive against the opposition of those who have professed, and still profess, to be the friends of the President. Gentlemen who wish to prosecute the war for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, must know that this cannot be done until the Southern army is annihilated—while others who wish to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, know that this end cannot be attained until the military strength of the enemy is destroyed. Both sides of the question were travelling the same road as to the subject of hostilities, then why should they not unite their energies? Why introduce destructive elements? Why not first crush the rebellion, and then deliberately and dispassionately decide what use shall be made of their victory?

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) denied that he was for the prosecution of the war for the main object of abolishing Slavery.

Mr. DUNN replied that he did not designate the gentleman. He (DUNN) had remarked that the Abolition sentiment was avowed here, and that efforts were being made for its operation on the public mind. He was sorry to say that too many gentlemen here had congratulated others who had made speeches in advocacy of such a policy. War was to be made for this purpose, regardless of constitutional restraints. But he (DUNN) held it to be the doctrine, not only of the President, but of the Republican Party, that the General Government has no power over the States other than has been given to Congress at the formation of the Constitution. Congress, he contended, gives all the power that is necessary to punish the rebels.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that this was not an accidental rebellion. It had been premeditated for years past. The secession party had diligently prepared themselves for violating all constitutional obligations. If BRECKINRIDGE had been elected President the South would have had four years more in which to weaken the North. The issue did not come one hour too soon. It was better to lay the whole South in waste than to suffer the entire nation to be murdered. It was better to people that section with a new race of freemen than suffer the rebellion to triumph. The sentiment of the North was that there should be no cessation of hostilities until the rebels should lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the General Government. There cannot be two Governments within the limits of the United States. The war will not end until our Government shall more fully comprehend the magnitude of the contest, and discover that this is an internecine war in which one party or the other must be reduced. He repeated, this war cannot be ended so long as it is conducted on its present principles. The twenty millions of the North cannot conquer until there is a new mode of warfare adopted. The domestic institutions of the South give them an advantage over the North in time of war. The slaves who are now aiding the rebellion must be made our allies. Were JACKSON alive, and intrusted with the conduct of the war, he would put arms in the hands of the people of color, as he did at New-Orleans. He would march them into the heart of the rebellion, not to pick cotton and open ports, but to end the rebellion. Then he would hang the leaders of it. Six months of such a campaign would end the war. We possess all the power under the Constitution to exercise this tremendous power. He would compensate every patriotic, honest slaveholder. This would require not more than sixty millions of dollars. Emancipation is the legitimate means of ending the war forced upon us by the rebels, and all publicists hold that every measure may be exercised to disable the enemy. Besides, it was a noble principle to deliver from Slavery an oppressed people. Only one member of the Cabinet comprehended the proper means of conducting the war, but his voice was so isolated it was like that of one crying in the wilderness, and he has been driven from his place an exile to Siberia.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as in any manner impairing the compensation of any officer of the Government, or abolishing any existing office. He mentioned the fact that the Joint Commission, on reducing the civil, military and naval expenses, had reported three several bills with this object.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Important General Order from the War Department.

Prompt Acknowledgment of the Services of Our Troops.

THE REWARDS TO BE IMMEDIATE.

Further Reliable Particulars of the Battle

Fourteen Cannon and Fourteen Hundred Mules Captured.

A Large Number of Rebels Made Prisoners.

The Entire National Loss Thirty-nine Killed and One Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

GENERAL ORDER REGARDING THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has received information of a brilliant victory, achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official report shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their intrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy and to deliver the country from danger. Menaced by traitors, alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring at the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming intrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemy's fire. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The following was received at Headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

To Major-Gen. McClellan, Commanding U. S. Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. THOMAS:

"The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upward of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition, in the depôt in Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain byways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse wagons and upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1,000 muskets, mostly with flint locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days; also, a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the report of the Brigade Commanders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded.

Among the wounded were Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. BURT, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was ZOLLICOFFER, and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners, not wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment.

(Signed,) Gen. THOMAS.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Louisville *Journal*, of yesterday, says that twelve cannon were captured at Somerset, and thinks that the rebel army cannot escape, as from seven to ten National regiments were thrown across the Cumberland River some days since to intercept their retreat. Unless they divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths they must all be entrapped.

A letter to the *Commercial*, of the 19th inst., says that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is said to have been killed by Col. FRY, of the Second Kentucky Regiment.

We have taken many prisoners.

The loyal Tennesseeans fought like tigers, and have suffered much.

The Ninth Ohio Regiment is badly cut up.

The Tennesseeans took one battery at the point of the bayonet.

A private dispatch from Somerset says that Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, was wounded in the recent battle. Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcoat, and a fifth hit him. The wound is painful, but not dangerous.

The Ohio River rose last night 19 inches. There are now 55 feet and 7 inches of water in the channel.

THE LOSSES AND GAINS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The entire Federal loss in the late battle is thirty-nine killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

Gen. THOMAS' forces took fourteen cannon and 1,400 mules and horses.

Gen. THOMAS is across the river in pursuit of the rebels.

The steamboat and eight barges used by the rebels in their retreat were burned by them.

The remaining barges were used by the Federal troops.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22—P. M.

Gen. THOMAS now reports the National loss 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded are Col. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. BURT, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The rebel ZOLLICOFFER and 114 others were killed and buried, and 116 wounded and 45 prisoners, not wounded, five of whom were surgeons, and Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Tennessee Seventeenth.

The prisoners say that GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN was first in command, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER second. Gen. CRITTENDEN fled to the woods, taking the wrong road. It is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio Regiments. They suffered respectively as named. They were reinforced after the first and severest engagement by the Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky, First and Second Tennessee, Fourteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and STANDART'S, WHITMORE'S and KINNEY'S batteries. The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000.

GREEN C. CLAY, of Bourbon County, son of BRUTUS CLAY, aid to Gen. SCHOEPF, but with Gen. THOMAS in the engagement, has just arrived, bringing an elegant silk rebel flag, inscribed: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. F. A. ASHROAD, by Mrs. W. D. CHANDEVOYNE." Col. S. S. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky, had his horse shot from under him by one of ZOLLICOFFER'S aids, when he turned and shot Gen. ZOLLICOFFER through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. MCCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, Acting Brigadier, ordering his regiment to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued found in the rebel encampment, was signed by Col. CUMMINS, Sr., in command, directing the rebels to disperse, and save themselves the best way they could.

The *Journal* says that Gen. THOMAS, with a large force, crossed the Cumberland, and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne County.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Later Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news.

A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but it brought no intelligence of the Burnside Expedition.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY ABOUT IT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

We have important intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. An official dispatch has been received at the War Department, dated yesterday morning, stating that the expedition had made its appearance at Hatteras, inside the bar. The contents of the dispatch are that twenty-six Federal steamers were inside the bar and six lying outside, besides sixteen sail vessels, making a total force of forty-eight vessels.

There appears to be a strong disposition, even in official quarters, to believe that an attack is meditated *in the rear of Norfolk*. To carry out this plan of attack the enemy will have to take Roanoke Island, which lies in Albermarle Sound, and would then have water communication within some thirty or forty miles of Norfolk. The idea, however, appears to be extravagant, that such an attack would be meditated unless with an army complete in all its appointments, and not in the situation in which the invaders would be, in danger of having their supplies cut off at any moment.

Another supposition entertained in well-informed quarters is that Newbern is to be the object of attack. The town of Newbern is situated at the head of the Neuse River or estuary emptying into Pamlico Sound, and is an important station on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. There is a considerable body of State troops there to meet the invaders, but we do not deem it prudent to mention the amount of our forces.

These speculations are, however, of but little interest now, in view of the short time that must elapse before the blow is struck, and the inquiry resolved by the act of the enemy. However, it may, at least, be accounted certain that the force comprising the fleet is destined to operate inside of the Capes.

The *Examiner* also publishes the following dispatches:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18—Noon.—A letter has been received here from a reliable source in Newbern, N. C., dated on the 17th inst., which states that a steamer had just reached there from Pamlico Sound, with the intelligence that there were forty-three Federal vessels at Hatteras. It was believed that the destination of the vessels was either Roanoke Island or Beaufort.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 18—P. M.—Further and official intelligence, derived from passengers from Portsmouth, N. C., on yesterday, state that forty-two steamers and three sail vessels are at Hatteras. The majority of them, however, have been there for a week past. No further news from that quarter to-day.

The above dispatch was received here from Goldsboro' this afternoon.

There is no definite news here about the fleet.

The weather is mild this evening.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 19.—The following dispatch was received from Goldsboro' last night:

On the 16th inst. there were thirty-four small steamers and sixteen sailing vessels inside, and seven large steamers outside of Hatteras bar. More are reported to be in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied upon, as it comes from an officer in Hyde County.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Jackson Reported to be at Romney with Seventeen Thousand Rebels.

FREDERICK, Monday, Jan. 20.

The latest intelligence from Western Virginia is to the effect that Gen. JACKSON is near Romney, and partially occupies the town, while Gen. LANDER has fallen back a few miles toward Cumberland. There has been no action. Gen. WILLIAMS' brigade remains at Hancock.

Refugees from Martinsburgh bring intelligence that there are but seventy militia in that town, under MADZNBUSH, and that these are anxious to throw down their arms and join the Union forces. This seems to be a general sentiment throughout that region.

Gen. JACKSON was near Romney with 17,000 men and a few men, principally mounted militia, were at Duffield's station, Bloomer's Furnace, and Kearneysville Cross-roads. At Winchester there were but few militia.

The Martinsburgh *Republican*, of the 17th inst., appeals to the Governor of Virginia to arm the negroes. It says that at the late battle near Bath the rebel forces were met by 700 niggers on the Union side, who killed three of the rebel officers, two privates, and wounded fifty others belonging to a Southern German regiment.

An officer in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment has received a letter from Capt. WILLIAMS, recently captured opposite Dam No. 4. He writes that he is in prison at Richmond, and desires assistance. He says the prisoners have but little to eat, and are literally eaten up with vermin.

A man named WRIGHT, formerly of Baltimore, has been detected in endeavoring to procure the transportation of several sacks of salt into Virginia at Dam No. 4, on speculation. He is now in custody.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Thirteenth Missouri infantry, Col. MORRNCY, arrived here to-day, to form a part of Gen. LANE'S column. Other regiments are expected.

OPOTHLEYHOLO, Chief of the Union Indians, is here to confer with Gen. HUNTER.

Col. JENNISON'S regiment of cavalry is ordered to the Indian country.

SECESSION IN TEXAS.

Narrative of One who Witnessed the Rise and Progress of the Movement, with an Eye to its Secret Springs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As public attention is now being drawn toward this State as an important point for military operations, it occurred to me that a slight sketch of the secession movement there might be of some interest to yourself and the public generally. It was my misfortune to live through the performance—to watch the thing from the uprolling of the curtain, the beginning of the last act of the tragedy. That part, as well as the afterpiece, I hope to have the *fortune* to see performed. If I have my choice as to what the afterpiece shall be, I think I shall suggest "A Tight Rope Performance," by WIGFALL and others.

In the first part of my letter I shall endeavor to give you an idea of the views and feelings of a majority of the people of that State previous to the secession movement. For years, secession had been talked of in Texas by a small number of men of an adventurous order, mostly from South Carolina; but until the last election, an overwhelming majority of the people had opposed and defeated the schemes and machinations of the Secessionists; and there is strong evidence to support the belief that even through the last campaign, the majority of the people were opposed to separation from the Federal Government. In the Fall of 1806, during the early part of the political agitations, the people of the State were almost *en masse* avowedly for the Union: and out of certain districts—hotbeds of secession—there was a universal expression of loyalty to the Constitution. Furthermore, most of our prominent men were loud in their protestations of love for our flag and National Government. At that time I conversed with those who were traveling in the State; and while they admitted in themselves a growing approach and toleration of secession sentiments, they still affirmed that the majority of the people were in favor of righting all real or fancied grievances *in* the Union and not *out* of it. In 1855–6, I traveled over the greater part of Texas; at that time there was not only a strong Union feeling existing, but there were indications of a Free-soil element.

In the early part of October, 1860, a Union Club was formed at Houston.

With this I connected myself; and in a few months after its formation the majority of the voters of the county were members and regular attendants at its meetings. The object of this Association was to make Houston the centre of a great and powerful Union organization, and to extend its influence throughout the length and breadth of the State by means of branch clubs, and in this way oppose a strong front to the schemes of the Secessionists. But a fatal feeling of timidity existed among the Unionists, which, however much it was to be deplored, was not altogether unnatural under the circumstances. An armed and restless minority, each one of which was a self-constituted spy, controlling to a great degree a servile Press, gave the industrial and trading classes, who, for the most part, composed the Union party of the county as well as the State, great apprehension as regarded personal safety. At the South, entire freedom of speech never was tolerated, and never existed, except in those rare instances where men have been sustained by extraordinary circumstances. To be called an "Abolitionist," has always been a fearful reproach; at this time, the stigma contained a terrible threat. Desperadoes, armed to the teeth, stalked through the streets of our cities, towns, and villages, on the watch for expressions of Union sentiments, and always ready to brand the speaker as an Abolitionist, if they dared to do so. In the early part of the Fall, the Secessionists began to manifest great activity, which, in due time, precipitated the State into the rebellion. The newspaper Press had been wrought upon, until, with a few exceptions, it advocated secession sentiments. During the Summer, politicians had influenced the minds of the people by magnifying little acts of incendiarism into great and terrible plots, which they alleged, aimed at the total massacre of the whites, and the perpetration of all manner of outrages. At times, one part of the State was agonized by reports of the burning of towns, and the poisoning of whole districts in another part; at other times another part of the State was agitated in a similar way. Innocent men were summarily hung up through suspicions fastened upon them by this band of unscrupulous politicians and outlaws. Letters were found implicating harmless men in the most wicked plots; these letters were, of course, written by those miscreants, who were willing to commit any act which would aid their purpose—secession.

The details of all this would be sickening to relate, and would prove a useless narration; therefore I turn from the subject without a shadow of a desire to ever recur to it again. I have given these facts as some of the causes which served to intimidate the Unionists, and which prepared the State for the adoption of the Confederate programme.

There was still another circumstance which produced a baleful effect: The Unionists were without a suitable leader. Gen. HOUSTON, the acknowledged head of the Union party, believed that the secession demonstrations were so much political matter that must eventually explode; on this ground he objected to the establishment of an armed organization for the purpose of opposing the plots and schemes of the Secessionists.

It is true that to have instituted such a course would have inaugurated civil war in the State, but it was a vital necessity in order to keep Texas in the Union.

The public manner in which Texas was made to take part in the secession programme was as follows: The first open and avowed steps of a revolutionary nature, inaugurated in the State, was taken at an "adjourned meeting" of the Secessionists of Harris County, where a Committee appointed at a previous meeting made the following report, which was the bugle-note that aroused the whole secession element of the State into energetic action:

Resolved, That resistance to Black Republican misrule is necessary to secure our institutions, and to protect our peace and prosperity; and that in order effect the to work the people of Harris County are ready to bear its burdens; but they desire to act in harmony with the constituted authorities of the State.

Resolved, That a Convention of the people of Texas is expedient and necessary, to consult upon and devise the best mode and the means of existence, and to procure the sanction of the State of Texas.

Resolved, That the following plan for the election of delegates to a Convention be adopted for Harris County, and recommended to our sister counties, unless a different plan and time for election be proclaimed by the Governor or Legislature, viz.:

1. That the Convention be held at the city of Austin on the fourth Monday of January, A. D., 1861.

2. That each Representative District established by the Apportionment Act of 1860, elect double the number of delegates that it is entitled to elect representatives to the Legislature under said act.

3. That the officers specified in said act for ordering and receiving returns of election (or if they refuse or fail, then a Chief Justice or County Commissioner of the district) be requested to order the election to be held on the 8th day of January, 1861, and to receive the returns and give certificates of election, as prescribed in the act regulating elections for the representatives, and that any district which may not be able to elect delegates at the time named, said officers be requested to order and hold an election on a more convenient day.

4. That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by this meeting, to be called the *Permanent Executive Committee*, whose duty it shall be to disburse all sums of money raised for the purpose of printing and other purposes, and documents necessary to be printed, call all necessary meetings, procure suitable rooms for such meetings, correspond with such other Committees in this State as may be deemed necessary, and in short, *to act generally in all such matters as may be deemed important to the success of our views.*

That Robert Brewster, Cornelius Ennis, F. A. Rice, W. Anders and Robert Lockhart be appointed a Committee to raise funds to defray the expenses incurred by the P. E. C., and that they hand over to the Executive the money so collected.

(Signed) W. P. RODGERS, Chairman.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole, unanimously.

The Chairman then appointed the following Executive Committee: Hon. E. A. Palmer, W. P. Rogers, P. W. Gray, W. J. Hutchins, E. W. Taylor, T. S. Lubbock, W. McKee. At the same time memorials were sent to the Governor, petitioning for the convening of the State Legislature. The Governor, seeing through their schemes, refused to convene it. The Secessionists then proceeded, in about thirty-three counties, to elect delegates to the so-called "People's Convention," according to the plan prescribed in the Harris County resolutions. Controlled by timidity, the Governor at length called an extra session of the Legislature, and urged upon it the importance of immediately taking action with reference to the relations between Texas and the Federal Government.

The Legislature refused to submit this question to the direct vote of the people, but authorized the Convention to do so. "Joint resolutions," giving the assent of the Government of TEXAS to the Convention of the people, to be held on the 28th of January, at Austin, were passed by the Legislature, by a vote of 65 yeas to 13 nays. These 13 members stated that they could not be "kicked out of the Union;" their names are Armstrong, Clark, Davis of Hays County, Edwards, Elliett, Epperson, Hancock, Mundine, Norton, Owings, Redgate, Taylor of Farmington County, and Whitmore of Harrison County. About 30,000 voters in the State acted in forming the Convention, and about 100 persons assumed to be delegates upon illegal pretences, many of them having been either self-appointed or self-elected. Thus fraud and rascality attended this election, as well as all other acts connected with the consummation of the treasonable designs of the Secessionists. The people had never called for measures to take into consideration what should be done in the event of LINCOLN'S election. The Convention represented only one-third of the counties of the State; the remaining two-thirds taking no part whatever in its formation. The *Telegraph* newspaper, a secession newspaper published in Houston, by a Vermont Secessionist, (the nastiest thing living,) alludes to this fact in its issue of January 22, 1861: "It is now manifest that, owing to the fact that there was *no opposition* in *many* counties to the secession candidates for the Convention, there has not been anything like a full vote polled." In this Convention, the secession ordinance passed, I believe, with only two or three dissenting votes, and two weeks were set aside for it to be voted upon, and for the returns to be made—a thing in itself utterly impossible. But this was of no consideration with the delegates, for they immediately usurped all authority, and elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, before Texas had, by even the semblance of an act, withdrawn herself from the Union, and while she was vilely misrepresented by two Senators in the United States Congress. On the 2d day of March they annexed her to the Confederate States, before it was officially known to the Convention that a majority had voted in favor of secession, that having been communicated on the 4th of March.

The sessions of the Convention were held in secret, and thus the people were deprived of the right of knowing its proceedings.

It appointed agents and military officers upon its assumed author ty, compelled the surrender of United States forts and other United States property, subverted every department in the State, it called upon the office holders under the State to take the *test oath*, tampered with the mails, violating private correspondence, and subjected Union men to a rigorous system of espionage. Only eighteen counties voted against the ordinance of secession. When Gen. HOUSTON made his noble protest against the action of the Convention in passing the ordinance of secession, and called upon the people to sustain him, it was too late—the Secessionists had usurped all power, and there was no way of resisting their sway. Another protest worthy of notice, was issued from Austin under the date of Feb. 6. It was embodied in an address to the people—it urged them to reject the ordinance of secession, and it pronounced the Convention "bogus." The following occurs in the address: "We admit that in the Cotton States, Slavery is the paramount interest; but the interest is confined alone to the owners of slaves; and those among us who do not own slaves, have an antagonistic interest, and therefore must suffer from the general policy and legislation of the predominant class of slaveholders." This, undoubtedly, expresses the views of the mass of intelligent non-slaveholders of the State.

In conclusion, I would remark, Texas, in my mind, presents the most inviting field for military operations, at the South. Being close to Mexico, its possession would enable our Government to extend to that country its protection, in case it should become necessary. Besides securing the loyalty of a State that is second to no other in extent and resources, south of Mason and Dixon's line, its occupation by an adequate Union force would effectually cut off any retreat in an extremity, toward the territory of Mexico, that may be made by a rebel army. The policy that may be adopted by our Government, in view of European encroachment upon Mexico, would obviously direct attention to Texas, for the purpose of securing its occupancy. Besides all this, our forces there would cut off the present free and easy communication with Europe, which the rebels of that and the adjoining States now maintain, either direct, or through Mexican ports.

Another strong reason is presented in the fact that it is estimated that about 700,000 bales of cotton will be produced in Texas this year. The planters of Texas, if I know them, will not withhold their cotton in the face of the present high prices, and a safe market for its disposal. That patriotism which will withstand temptation of such a character, must have a higher source of inspiration than the rebellion records will furnish.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. BALDWIN TAFT.

Tract Society Meeting in New-Haven

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Our city yesterday and to-day has been "like Niobe, all tears;" tears dripping from the loose clouds, tears gemming and coating every twig of our elms, tears glassing all the ground. The home fireside was very inviting yesterday to those who feared either rheumatism or broken bones; but a large number, including some hundreds of the Thirteenth Regiment, now in barracks here, were attracted to Dr. CLEAVELAND'S Church in the evening, to attend a Tract Society meeting, and were well repaid. The sight of the soldiers present, and the thought that some of them would no doubt lay down their lives for their country, moved every Christian heart to provide spiritual instruction and consolation for them, that no one might be without words of life, enough if read and heeded, to lead him to Christ.

Addresses of much interest were made by two officers of the Society at New-York, showing how manifold, wide-reaching and important are its spheres of action. Both of them strongly affirmed the sympathy of the Society with the Government, against rebellion; and one of them with evident earnestness denounced the league to form, by rebellion, a Confederacy founded on Slavery.

Col. VAN BUREN, of New-York, depicted from his own observation, the moral perils of the camp. Idleness was the source of vice; and corruption grew portentiously when men were away from the conserving influences of home occupation, churches and female society. Too generally the camp was preyed upon by two active parties—one of them, Satan, a very subtle being, and the other a sutler. Rum, and cards, and vile books, would find their way into camp; they must be counteracted by good books and good men. He took a hopeful view of the war, as in the hands of God designed to regenerate and save the country.

Rev. Dr. RAYMOND, President of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, spoke with great eloquence and power of the duty of a Christian people to the army. Though rapidly raised and stupendous in size, though bountifully armed, clad, provisioned and equipped with all the appointments of war, and though drilled to perfection in single squads and in grand masses, they must still be *Christianized*, or they were lost, and the country with them. A demoralized army would be a ready tool of despotism, or returning to our homes would infect all our youth with moral poison. He was very earnest in his appeal to the Christian public to make the spiritual and moral care of these our sons, brethren and defenders, *our first duty* at present; and the Thirteenth Regiment will never forget the thrilling power of his counsels and encouragement.

Still more kindly, if possible, were the closing words, by Dr. CLEAVELAND, showing that the army and the cause had the full sympathy of the people, who blessed them in their hearts as they saw them pass by in the streets.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A REBEL FIASCO—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE GUNBOATS—MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES—TAYLOR'S BATTERY—A PRIVATE SCOUT.

BLANDSVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Events, seemingly of considerable importance, have transpired in the Department of Cairo since my last—yet, in fact, none of great interest to your readers.

On Tuesday night, the two gunboats at Fort Jefferson, on the Kentucky side, seven miles below here, hoisted up their anchors and steamed down the river. The camp had just been located at Fort Jefferson, which fact coming to the ears of the forces at Columbus, they, under the supposition that they had a "big thing," dispatched their gunboats—the *Grampus* and one other—to shell our Union men out.

The sight of the swarthy couple, which lay in the middle of the stream, pulling uneasily at their cables, like some huge fish at the end of a line, seemed to upset their calculations. Upon reaching the bend of the Mississippi, about two miles below, they modestly came to, and honored us with a few shells, which either burst at half way or disappeared in the water. Our gunboats immediately turned head down the stream, which examples the Confederates lost no time in following, nor did they vary their direction till they anchored under the guns at Columbus.

Our gunboats followed, till they were within about a mile of the rebel batteries, when they rounded to, and threw some six shells in the direction of Columbus, with a view of getting the range of their guns. The first two fell short, the next three went hissing savagely through the air, describing a most elegant curve, and finally finished their flight by dropping exactly with the line of fortifications.

I conversed with an individual who left Columbus yesterday, and he says that the missiles performed their mission with deadly effect. The exact result he does not know, but is certain that some rebels were killed, and a large number wounded. The greatest consternation prevailed in the place, it being supposed that the Yankees had commenced the attack in earnest. Several shots were sent in return, but none came near the mark. Having satisfied themselves as to the exact range of the guns, the gunners ceased firing, and the gunboats steamed up to their anchoring ground opposite Fort Jefferson.

The trip was eminently satisfactory. It demonstrated two important points—the immense superiority of our metal and our gunners. A shell thrown from the gunboats can scarcely fail of taking effect somewhere, while they, on the contrary, present so minute a mark, at easy range, that to hit them will be almost next to impossible. Further, even if a ball by some chance should strike a boat, its iron sides will almost to a certainty turn it away harmlessly.

Last Tuesday Gen. MCCLERNAND left Fort Jefferson with some 9,000 men, and struck directly eastward along the Blandsville and Mayfield road. The next day another column of some 3,000, under Gen. PAINE, started in the same direction, and were soon after followed by Gen. GRANT and Staff. Before taking this the first expedition of any importance in Kentucky, Gen. GRANT issued the following order, which was read to all the troops:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—During the absence of the expedition now starting upon soil hitherto occupied almost solely by the rebel army, and when it is a fair inference that every stranger met is our enemy, the following orders will be observed.

Troops, in marching, will be kept in the ranks, company officers being held strictly accountable for all stragglers from their companies.

No firing will be allowed in camp or on the march, not strictly required in the performance of duty.

Whilst in camp, no permits will be granted to officers or soldiers to leave their regimental grounds, and all violations of this order must be promptly and summarily punished.

Disrepute having been brought upon our brave soldiers by the bad conduct of some of their numbers, showing on all occasions, when marching through territory occupied by sympathizers of the enemy, a total disregard of rights of citizens, and being guilty of wanton destruction of private property, the General commanding desires and intends to enforce a change in this respect.

Interpreting confiscating acts by troops themselves, has a demoralizing effect, weakens them in exact proportion to the demoralization, and makes open and armed enemies of many who, from opposite treatment would become friends, or, at worst, non-combatants.

It is ordered, therefore, that the severest punishment be inflicted upon every soldier who is guilty of taking or destroying private property, and any commissioned officer guilty of like conduct, or of countenancing it, shall be deprived of his sword and expelled from the camp, not to be permitted to return.

On the march, cavalry advance guards will be well thrown out; also, flank guards of cavalry or infantry when practicable.

A rear guard of infantry will be required to see that no teams, baggage, or disabled soldiers are left behind.

It will be the duty of company commanders to see that rolls of their companies are called immediately upon going into camp each day, and every member accounted for. By order,

U. S. GRANT, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The general object of the expedition was understood to be the attacking of a large body of the enemy at Mayfield—a point some 45 miles from Cairo, and nearly directly southeast of Columbus. Tuesday night Gen. MCCLERNAND'S column reached this place, ten miles from Fort Jefferson; Wednesday night they reached the point where the Columbus road crosses the road to Puntney's Bend, and to-day they are at Milburn—a point distant about 14 miles from Columbus. So far as heard from they have met with no adventures of note, nor have they seen any of the enemy. Whether they will push on to Mayfield, remain where they are, or whether they will return, or what they will do, are matters of which nobody, your correspondent inclusive, can give the the slightest information.

In fact the whole expedition seems to be about as incomprehensible as to its objects and results as anything well can be. Troops have gone forward to no point in particular, done nothing whatever, and returned to their starting point. Baggage trains have gone for a certain distance along a road and then returned, without the slightest apparent reason. Regiments have been suddenly formed in line of battle, batteries planted, and after a little the whole have sat down coolly to dinner, under the comfortable assurance that there was not a single armed foe within a dozen miles. Roads have been carefully repaired in one direction and the column then moved in one exactly opposite. One hour the Generals and Staffs have galloped savagely in one course; an hour after showers of mud were flying from their horses heels as they spurred fiercely in another. We have made more changes than there are in a dozen cotillons—have gone ahead and have gone back, crossed over and crossed back, *dos-a-dos-ed*, up and down the middle, right and lefted, until my head grows dizzy at the bare effort to recall one-tenth of the movements that have taken place. It may have been that something has been done—something important may have been done under my very eyes, but if so, I have not seen it.

I attached myself to Gen. PAINE'S column, which left Fort Jefferson, Wednesday, about noon. The roads were very fair—it had been raining all the night and morning, which froze as fast as it fell, making excellent wheeling but difficult marching. As we reached the top of the hill which overlooks Fort Jefferson, Gen. GRANT caught sight of a couple of fellows in the woods, skinning a contraband hog. In two minutes thereafter, both gentlemen were securely hitched to a couple of trees, in which position they received with a look of unmistakable silliness the ironical remarks of the passing column. After this summary offering to the manes of the slain porker, the General spurred swiftly away, and I have not seen him since.

All the way through woods—up hill and down—across long reaches of level ground—through creeks and morasses, but always through woods. Ten miles out we reached this place; a mile on to Mayfield Creek, and the column halted for the night. The rain changed to snow, and before morning it was cold enough to freeze a Polar bear. However, the plenteousness of wood made some amends for this, and hundreds of bright fires soon lighted up the dark shadows of the forest, and drove away the cold. The next morning the baggage started out ahead, and soon after was ordered back. The men were told to leave their knapsacks, to take one day's rations, which looked so decidedly belligerent that men grew decidedly jolly over the prospect of a fight.

After these preparations, a force consisting of TAYLOR'S Battery, the Twenty second and Eighth Illinois Regiments, and a squadron of cavalry under Maj. HALL, of the Seventh Illinois, pushed on eastward from Blandsville. Some two or three miles out the road forked, and along one, which a sign-board indicated as leading to Columbus, the column turned, which circumstance elicited a tremendous cheer from each company as it came in front of the indifferently pointing sign which indicated the direction of our march.

Two miles further, and a reeking express came back, ordering two companies of Maj. HALL'S Cavalry to the front. Away they tore, convinced, from the appearance of the messenger, that the enemy was just ahead; while the infantry, catching the spirit created by the thunder of the cavalry as they dashed by, quickened their step, under the supposition that a "bit of fun" (as one expressed it) was near at hand. A half mile or so beyond were the cross roads before spoken of, and obedient to orders the battery came into position on a gallop; one regiment of infantry passed on its right, while the other pushed down the road in the direction of Mayfield. A hundred willing hands in a few seconds had prostrated the rail-fences in every direction, the cannoniers exploded primers in their guns to test their readiness, a few straggling shots rung from the surrounding woods, and—each moment I expected to see a grand advance of Secessionists.

Things remained thus till 4 P. M., and no enemy and then, in obedience to orders, the column returned to its camping ground of the previous night, where it still remains. Last night and all day to-day there has been no change; one regiment guards the cross roads, the balance of PAINE'S column is here, MCCLERNAND is out in the direction of Mayfield, Gen. GRANT and staff have gone back to Fort Jefferson.

While here I would like to say a word in praise of TAYLOR'S Battery. It consists of six guns—four six-pounders and two twelve-pound howitzers. The men are, in all respects, the most gentlemanly crowd that I ever met. Almost every private in the command is a man of wealth, refinement and high social position at home;—all carry into camp with them the refinements of social life. They were in the battle of Fredericktion, Mo., and also in the bloody combat at Belmont, opposite Columbus, in which they fought so desperately that they won from their opponents the title of "Taylor's Devils." The same gentlemen also sent them up word by a late flag of truce from Columbus, that if ever the war ended, they should give the "Taylor Devils" a supper somewhere in Dixie.

In addition to the above general movements, there have been several of lesser note in respect to size. Several cavalry reconnoissances were made in all directions toward Columbus, which resulted in discovering no enemy, and in arresting several suspicious persons, who were supposed to be spies, scouts, or disaffected citizens. Our cavalry force was shot at by a fellow who stepped out from a house and blazed away coolly with a double-barreled shot-gun. A dash was made at the house, and two men were taken; but, as usual, they happened to be good Union men, while the fellow who shot had taken to the woods. This logic, however, did not save them from arrest; they were put under guard, marched here, and this afternoon sent to Cairo under guard.

Several of the reporters, under Capt. CARSON, one of Gen. GRANT'S scouts, went off on a private excursion. They arrested one man named SCOTT, who is supposed to be a scout in the employ of the rebels, and who acknowledged that he had been to Columbus within the last two days. He is a young, gentlemanly man, and has an amiable, pretty wife and a young child. Their parting was of the tenderest description, and so moved the hearts of some of the "Bohemians" present, that they were necessitated to leave the room to hide their tears.

CARSON is one of the most daring and serviceable men in the service. A short time since, however, he met an individual who is, to a great extent, his match. While on an excursion to Benton, Mo., a while since, CARSON captured a rebel desperado named JOHNSON, who is noted for his utter recklessness, his invulnerability and his hatred of Union men. He has been mauled, and stabbed, and shot, in a hundred different brawls, to an extent that would have cost the lives of five-score ordinary men, but was always out again in a week or two, at furthest. Once, it is said, some of his enemies determined to kill him, and with this view set fire to a log upon which JOHNSON lay in a drunken stupor. The log was entirely consumed, and so, to a considerable extent, was one of JOHNSON'S sides; but in a week or so he was around, fighting, swearing and getting drunk, as usual.

When CARSON captured him at Benton, he took advantage of a favorable opportunity, jumped into his saddle and spurred away. CARSON drove after him, and after chasing him about a mile, gained on him considerably and ordered him to halt. JOHNSON paid no attention, and then CARSON fired at him with his revolver, sending the ball into the flanks of his horse. The next ball took effect square in JOHNSON'S back, and even this seemed to have no particular effect—horse and man still thundered on as if impervious to bullet. Putting the revolver back in its holster, CARSON drew his sword and once more called upon JOHNSON to surrender. "Never to a G—d d—d Lincoln son of a b—h," was the defiant answer. CARSON waited until there was a long piece of straight road ahead, and then driving in his spurs, "bore down" upon the fugitive. Just as his horse's head passed the saddle of the other, he drove his sword through JOHNSON'S back, and giving it an upward turn, threw him headlong to the ground. Reining up, he returned and cut him across the head with his sabre, then putting his pistol to his breast, fired, in order to put JOHNSON out of his misery. Supposing him dead, he left him, after ascertaining that his sword had passed "clean through" his body.

Yesterday word was received that JOHNSON had just been arrested for some deviltry, and is now in confinement at Cape Girardeau. According to all accounts, he was just as hearty and as full of mischief and treason as ever. CARSON speaks despisingly of the matter, but says if he ever gets another chance at JOHNSON, he will cut his head off and carry it some fifteen or twenty rods from his body! If this fails to kill him, he thinks the case is beyond his reach. The above facts in relation to JOHNSON are strictly true.

This afternoon I visited Fort Jefferson. Just as I reached there the rebel *Grampus* was seen poking her nose cautiously around the bend below. A force of cavalry was immediately put on the steamer *Alleck Scott*, and then she, with two gunboats, started in pursuit. The *Grampus* immediately turned tail, and made magnificent time in the direction of Columbus. The Federal forces upon reaching the ground occupied by the *Grampus*, found that a squadron of 159 rebel cavalry had accompanied her up along the shore, but had made good their escape.

To-night there is cannonading in almost every direction—towards Mayfield, Paducah and Columbus. What it means we do not know. GALWAY.

A Prediction Fulfilled—The New Secretary at War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the year 1838, or 1839, the writer visited Steubenville, Ohio, a manufacturing city of 5,000 inhabitants, on the bank of the river, thirty miles above Wheeling.

On the Fourth of July an eloquent patriotic address was made to the citizens by a young attorney of that city, who had already risen to the front rank of the profession in that circuit. He was the law-partner or successor, and an inmate of the house, of Hon. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the United States Senate of the School of SILAS WRIGHT and VAN BUREN.

It was at the table of Judge T. that the writer first met that attorney, who was an enthusiastic reader of THIERS, GUIZOT, and perfectly familiar with the campaigns of the first NAPOLEON and his Generals.

In a private conversation with the writer, Judge TAPPAN, speaking of his law associate, remarked: "That young man, if he lives, will be Attorney-General of these United States. He is now qualified for it. He surpasses any man of his age."

That attorney was EDWIN M. STANTON, Attorney-General in the last Administration, and now Secretary of War. Does a higher position await him? T.

GEN. LANE'S DEPARTMENT.

Condition of Northern Missouri—Preparations for Lane's Expedition—Popular Demand in the West for the Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Success of Col. Jennison's Operations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 13, 1862.

The terrible disadvantages under which the rebels labor in the prosecution of their war, were made plainly manifest in the course of my journey from Chicago hither. In coming to Quincy, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, every mile of the distance showed the fruits of peace and the regular prosecution of industrial avocations; but the moment we crossed the Mississippi and set foot on slave soil, we were met by continued evidences of the disasters and devastations which the insurrection has brought to the regions where it originated. All along the route of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the ordinary business of the country has been suspended or destroyed, and, instead, a system of theft and robbery instituted, in which justice does not enter, but which riots indiscriminately upon the property of all. Seizing upon the operations of the Kansas Jayhawkers as a pretext—operations conducted in the interest of Government and in accordance with justice and military law—the men who have heretofore lived by counterfeiting, fraud and gambling, now band together and rob professionally and for gain. This evil has extended into the borders of Northern Kansas, and would have afflicted the Southern frontier but for the active lessons of the real Jayhawkers, who, under the thorough leadership of Col. JENNISON, have made both sides of the State line there as orderly and safe as they were before the war began.

While, too, in Missouri, we see troops enough in camp to hold the whole State in subjection, if rightly handled, we become conscious that the real power of the country has not been half put forth. Illinois and Wisconsin—and I suppose the other Western States—are full of troops not yet called into active service. A large number of these are now being set in motion towards Fort Leavenworth, there to be organized into LANE'S column for Arkansas and Texas. If I were disposed severely to criticise the operations of Government, I should inquire why these regiments are not sent at once to Rolla, from which a junction can easily be made with the others marching from here; certainly, such a policy would save the groaning Treasury a grievous drain. It would also give us a great gain in time; not only because the hypothenuses of a triangle is shorter than the sum of the sides, but because the loss of the bridges on the fourteen miles of railroad between Quincey and Palmyra, will make it necessary to convey all the freight by way of Hannibal, with the river half or wholly closed by ice and making an inevitable large loss in time and expense over what the cost would have been a month ago. Why is it that the Government seems fated to use the longest routes and pay the highest rates in all it does!

I confess I am disappointed in not finding LANE'S Expedition in a state of greater forwardness. Instead of being nearly ready to move, the preparations seem hardly to have commenced. The troops are not here, the transportation is not ready, the commander, himself, still lingers in Washington. By no possibility can the expedition be made ready before the 1st of February; while good judges say it cannot be prepared under six weeks yet.

I find, too, in the West, another grave charge against the Government, of which the East seems scarcely conscious. While the warehouses of Chicago and Cincinnati are groaning under an accumulation of grain, bought by speculators, *at their own prices*, the granaries and corn-cribs of the farmers of Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois, are still filled to repletion, for want of a market at paying rates. This condition of things is caused by the inadequate means of transportation to the seaboard. The railroads through Canada, and New-York, and Pennsylvania, are crowded with freights to the very limit of their capacity, and still the pressure is unrelieved and the prices of grain unimproved. While Europe wants our breadstuffs, and the West needs her money, the avenues of transportation are literally choked from incapacity. Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, missing the accustomed facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are led to inquire why it is that that great thoroughfare, under these circumstances, is allowed to remain in a state of ruin, while the country demands its repair. The reply is that the Government refuses to grant, for its reconstruction, that protection without which the owners cannot prosecute the work; and the blame is freely laid at the door of the Secretary of War, who, it is charged, absolutely prevents the adoption of protective measures, in order to continue the semi-monopoly of the carrying trade to Baltimore, now enjoyed by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, in both of which he is largely interested. Better, say the people of the West, if the swollen coffers of Mr. CAMERON *must* still continue to be filled at the public expense, that the Government should donate him a few millions at once, and thus purchase a release of that fatal grasp which he now holds on this important thoroughfare. *The blockade of the Potomac*—so long a mystery to simple-minded people—is traced by the exasperated sufferers to the same discreditable cause; and it is estimated that this policy is now costing the country not less than two and a half millions of dollars a month. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is said to be capable of carrying to tide-water, produce each day to the value of not less than $200,000; relieving the pressure of the supply and increasing the money of the country by just that amount, and hastening the day when that relief shall cause an appreciation of prices to the producer.

Whatever may be the justice of the charge against Mr. CAMERON, the evil is unquestionably serious, and one which is the more inexcusable, as its removal can be secured *without expense to the Government*. It is only to place the 75,000 soldiers now doing police duty on the Maryland and Virginia frontier, *between the road and the enemy*, instead of keeping them immovable behind it; and the company can at once prosecute the necessary repairs in security. And so intense is the dissatisfaction existing in the regions suffering the most from this evil, that the Secretary and the Government may look for the most formidable demonstrations of displeasure, if it is permitted to continue without an effort for its removal.

It is only just to say of Col. JENNISON, that the famous Jayhawker has not only conquered all the rebels whom he has been able to find, but that he has subdued the prejudices of all loyal men who have heretofore misunderstood his real character. Of the details of his operations in Missouri, the readers of the TIMES have been well informed by another correspondent; and I find that in Kansas his course is rewarded with universal approval. Not only do the people recognize in him the genius that has detected the vulnerable point in the insurrection, and struck home with instant and fatal effect; but the military men *par excellence* have been forced to acknowledge his abilities and admit his fitness for the business which he has undertaken. Acting at present as a Brigadier-General, the Government cannot long delay the bestowal of a rank no less demanded by the necessities of the contest than by the dictates of simple justice. As a complete refutation of all the slanders against him, of irregularity and license, it is only necessary to say that his regiment has received the medal of superiority for condition and discipline, both from the State and Government Inspectors; and that he possesses the entire confidence of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who, in the fullest manner, has indorsed his proceedings and approved his policy. It is only rebels and *conditional Union* people, who don't like his ways; and as the number of such diminishes very rapidly wherever he goes, of course his popularity must be on the increase.

Among the arrivals to-day at the Fort, is Inspector-General VAN RENSSELAER; so that the troops here may be favored with still another inspection. The Missouri River is completely closed by the ice.

J. M. W.

CHURCHES IN BOSTON.—Unitarian, 24; Baptist, 14; Trinitarian Congregational, 12; Methodist, 12; Roman Catholic, 12; Episcopal, 11; Universalist, 5; Presbyterian, 4; Second Advent, 2; Free-Will Baptist, 1; Friends, 1; Union Evangelical, 1; Christian Church, 1—in all, 100. Of the above, there are four churches dedicated within the last two months, viz.: Two Unitarian, one Methodist, and one Episcopal. One of the Unitarian churches (Dr. GANNETT'S) is probably the most costly Protestant church in New-England. It is situated near the "Common" and public garden, in a commanding position; is built of New-Jersey freestone, with a stone spire 190 feet high, containing a chime of 15 bells. Their late place of worship, in Federal-street, was sold because of its inconvenience, and the Society realized from the sale seven-eighths of the cost of the new edifice. The new Methodist Church is one of the most beautiful buildings in Boston, and is eligibly situated on Tremont-avenue.

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

FORT PICKENS AND THE REBEL BATTERIES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who recently made a flying visit to Fort Pickens, writes:

We found the "Pet Lambs" putting their camp in order. Some were pitching tents, others cooking, washing, and cleaning their muskets. The men, who who are by no means so desperate looking a set as they have been represented, wore uniforms in every stage of dilapidation, and the necessity for a full suit of new clothing seemed as pressing as for the "thousand overcoats" which Col. WILSON ordered at the close of his official report of the attack on his camp. On our way to the quarters of the Colonel, we encountered a squad of Zouaves, who entertained our party with some wonderful stories of the nocturnal visit of the rebels. One of them, who more than any seemed to represent the class of society from which the regiment was recruited, exhibited a couple of bullets flattened by contact with some hard substance, which he, with an air of apparent sincerity, while a sardonic smile lighted up his hardened features, declared they had been lodged in his knapsack by a "secesh," at the same time expressing, in language more emphatic than refined, a devout wish that the rebels were in a certain place, the locality of which may be some degrees nearer the equator than Santa Rosa Island. The Zouaves seemed contented, and although they acknowledged that they would like to go to New-York, said they didn't want to leave as long as there were any rebels on the other side.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BILLY WILSON.

Passing a line of batteries constructed of sand-bags and gabions, and fronting Warrington, the visitors arrived at the tent of Col. WILSON. There, seated in his shirt-sleeves, sat the veritable BILLY smoking his cigar, and, as he acknowledged, taking his ease. I was not prepared to see so young a man in appearance, although he confessed to being forty. His head is bald, his eye dark and piercing, and a heavy black mustache imparts an air of resolution to his features. The Colonel has fallen into disfavor with the officers of his regiment, who have requested him to resign, and tendered their own resignations contingent upon his retention. He treated his guests with marked hospitality, but failed to impress them with very elevated notions of his intellectual abilities and refinement of culture. Several companies of his regiment are at Tortugas, and are spoken highly of.

PICKENS "DONE" IN AN HOUR.

Fort Pickens, as famous in the annals of rebellion as was Sebastopol in the history of the Crimean war—Pickens, the stronghold of the Federal Government, where SLEMMER, the gallant Lieutenant, defied the Confederate forces, and where now the veteran Col. BROWN keeps watch and ward under the frowning batteries of a rebel Gibraltar—its fortification, to which the eyes of the people of the loyal States are turned with anxiety and fear, deserved a more careful inspection than it received from the visitors. Candor compels me to say that the hasty manner in which Fort Pickens was necessarily "done" by our party—an impending storm threatening to cut us off from the steamer, and compelling one at least to reach her, in order to make sure of returning in the *Rhode Island* to the scene of his legitimate labors—afforded but a limited opportunity to take notes of the fortification, or to obtain many particulars of the late bombardment. Full accounts of the latter have probably reached the North ere now, and of the character of the defences of Santa Rosa, it would be improbable at this time to speak. The reader will therefore be content with the result of cursory observations, and a few incidents of the engagement, which may or may not be new.

Meeting with several officers attached to the fort, the party were conducted through the place. Long before reaching the entrance which fronts Fort Barrancas, we met with indubitable evidence of the strength of the rebel batteries, and the heat and deliberation with which the enemy maintained their fire on Pickens and the shore batteries. A hundred rods above the fort the ground is low and marshy, and into this the rebel batteries poured a shower of shot and shell, which being aimed from McRae and the Light House Battery at the flag-staff on the fort, and the sand batteries on the inside of Santa Rosa, flew over and struck in the place indicated. The ground was strewn with cannon-balls of various sizes, some of which bore evidence of having been heated before coming over to pay their respects to the Yankees; and fragments of shell, large, small and irregular shaped, all jagged and sharp, suggesting gaping wounds, flesh torn asun

then at his post. He lavished encomiums upon the piece of insensible metal, as if it had been a dear friend, whose devotion had inspired his gratitude, patting and brushing it as one would a favorite horse. It would be difficult to portray the feelings inspired by the scene upon the ramparts, now so quiet and pacific, but where so lately the death-dealing missiles of a rebellious foe were hurled with malicious fury. Under our feet lay Pickens, like a giant reposing from some mighty task, but ready to spring into action at the slightest provocation; its impregnable walls bristling with the dread organs, whose pipes echo the only proclamation which the rebels will now respect; while just across the channel, so near that boys fishing on a pier could be distinctly seen, lay the foe chafing under wounds recently inflicted, and the presence of the Union flag.

A VIEW OF THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

From the ramparts of the fort and the top a rustic look-out, in the old camp of the Zouaves, where a sentinel is constantly on duty, we obtained an extended view of the island, the opposite shore, and the rebel fortifications. Away to the eastward for forty miles, Santa Rosa was stretched out like a huge serpent, basking in the sun. Between the island and the mainland lay Oak Island, invested with three thousand Confederate troops; and beyond in the distance rose the dark shore of Florida, clothed with a magnificent forest of live oak, from which the United States Government has in times of peace obtained large quantities of timber for the navy. Across the blue waters of the fair bay which has made Pensacola what it is, the town shone brightly; and nearer on a point jutting out into the harbor, appeared the Navy-yard, the relative position of which with Santa Rosa, is not dissimilar to those of East Boston and the Charleston Navy-yard, save that the distance is about double. The workshops and yard had a deserted look, no sign of life appearing. The frame of the steamer *Fulton* is still on the stocks; at the point the rebels have mounted a heavy columbiad; the ruins of a large workshop burned by the troops, are still standing. The Union pickets up the island report hearing the sound of workmen in the yard nights, and it is not improbable that the rebels carry on operations there. At the commencement of the late attack on the steamer *Time*, a train of army wagons with supplies was entering the yard. The negro drivers were struck with consternation and alarm, and abandoning their teams, they fled out of reach of the shot and shell.

The shore from the Navy-yard to Fort McRae and beyond is low and sandy, but behind the village of Warrington and the forts and batteries a thick wood shelters the Confederate army and protects their camps from the observation of the Unionists, whose every movement is open to inspection. Between the Navy-yard and Fort Barrancas is the village of Warrington, now half demolished and entirely deserted by the inhabitants; the skeleton forms of a forest of white chimneys standing alone in their desolation, melancholy tokens of the fate which awaits a "wicked and perverse generation." The rebels have a line of shore batteries extending a distance of five miles from the village of Hackso, east of Pickens to Fort McRae, on the south, many of the guns of which have been removed and scattered along the crescent-shaped shore. This arrangement enables the Confederates to concentrate all their fire upon Pickens, while their own guns are comparatively safe from the fire of the fort, diffused, as it necessarily is, over so great an extent of country. The rebel flag was flying over the Navy-yard, Forts Barancas and McRae, and at various points along the shore the Confederate ensign waved, each one indicating the location of a rebel battery, the numbers and strength of which it was impossible to determine, many of them being masked. Near the Marine Hospital—a large white building, with a lofty portico and a dome, over which the yellow flag was flying—BRAGG has a powerful mortar battery, and, while denouncing the commander of Fort Pickens or firing upon his sick and wounded—only one or two, as has been learned from "contrabands," being kept there, in order to protect the building from our fire—the rebel General kept up a continuous discharge from his hidden mortars. The statement that Col. BROWN fired upon the hospital is without a shadow of truth, not a gun having been trained on the building during the fight. Scanning the shore from right to left, the Marine Barracks, and next Fort Barancas, stood out prominently in the picture. The former appeared deserted, and we were told that the rebel troops no longer occupied it, but were encamped in the woods behind Barancas. This fortification is the stronghold of the Confederates; occupying a commanding site, elevated somewhat above and within easy range of Pickens, the rebels are enabled to pour into the beleaguered fort a terrible fire. It appears to be built on the most scientific plan, and its substantial brick walls seem to defy the most protracted assault. The rebels have sand-bag batteries on the ramparts, which alone exhibited marks of the late bombardment. A sentinel was sitting composedly under the rebel flag, and around a conical tent, a short distance from the fort, several Confederate soldiers were lounging about. Between Barrancas and the lighthouse the rebels have a battery, and at the left of the light is a powerful fortification, which Col. BROWN fears more than any other. The lighthouse had two windows fronting Pickens when the fight commenced, and a third opening in the walls was made by a shot from Santa Rosa. On the left side of the channel, and below Pickens, on the south and west, stand the castelated walls of Fort McRae, gray with age, and shattered by time and the guns of its grim opponent on the island. There are fissures in the walls, two embrasures were knocked into one, the magazine destroyed, and other damage inflicted to the fort. The last of the line of rebel fortifications is a long, low sand battery, below McRae, faced with brick, and pierced for at least thirty guns. There is no armament there at present, nor was it engaged in the late bombardment.

Leaving Fort Pickens, the party returned to the beach, passing, on our way, a spot of melancholy interest, viz., the burial place of those who have fallen on the island in defence of the Union. The graves of these martyrs to constitutional liberty are marked with neat wooden tablets, on which are painted the name of the deceased and a brief record of his death. Some fell in the attack on the Zouave camp; others died from injuries received by the explosion of a shell on the day following the bombardment and still others died from disease on board the blockading ships. After life's fitful fever, they sleep well on the green slopes of the glacis of the fort which they defended so nobly, and a grateful people will cherish their memory.

THE REBELS FLY THE BLACK FLAG.

Whatever may be said of the truth or the falsity of the report, that after the capture of Port Royal, the rebels hoisted the black flag at Charleston, their brethren at Pensacola, either imitating their diabolical example, or carrying out the piratical suggestion, actually display a flag with death's head and cross-bones wrought in white on a red ground, over what is probably one of their encampments in the woods, in the rear of, and between Barrancas and the lighthouse. There is no mistake about this, for I saw it with the aid of a powerful telescope belonging to one of our party. "Death, and no quarter," is therefore their motto.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Military Matters—Gen. Smith's Loyalty Vindicated—Evidences of Loyalty in Southern Kentucky—Candidates for the Richmond Conclave—The Contraband Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

The loyal people south of Green River and this side of Bowling Green are getting impatient. Their cries of "Come over and help us" are louder and louder. They may soon be relieved. The buccaneers are burning railroad depôts and other buildings; hotels, dwelling-houses, barns, everything which they can no longer use, and which would be of use to us, and are doing all they can to impede our progress. Contrabands come within our lines, having been advised by their masters to do so to escape confiscation. They say the Confederates have many negroes impressed and employed on their fortifications. Two Ohio batteries, under Maj. BARNETT, arrived here yesterday. Loyal ladies of Princeton, N. J., are sending us hospital stores. The spiritual wants of our soldiers are looked after by the Presbyterian and other denominations. The Presbyterian Board of Publication has gratuitously distributed among them half a million pages of religious literature.

The charges against Gen. C. F. SMITH are contradicted by many. They declare that the authorities at Washington, and the soldiers at Paducah generally, have unbounded confidence in him as a loyal man and a perfect soldier; that he is not liked by a few because he is one of the most rigid disciplinarians in the army, and does not possess the demonstrative enthusiasm which characterizes the volunteer; that he is an old army officer, of great experience, worth and ability, and of entire loyalty to the cause of the Union. I incline to the opinion that Gen. SMITH is "all right."

There is loyalty in the County of Barren, notwithstanding the Bucknerites are temporary lords there. W. R. MCFERREN, the County Judge; T. COCKRILL, County Clerk, and W. E. MUNFORD, Circuit Court Clerk, have refused to obey the Provisional Government's summons to take the oath of allegiance to the Russellville concern and the Confederate absolutism.

H. M. REED, formerly of Hardin, is a candidate for the rebel Congress from the Provisionals' Third District, and the man whom among others I spoke of in September last as deserving arrest and imprisonment by the Government of the United States. When he drew his pension that month he took a most binding oath to the Government, and immediately afterwards slipped off to the rebels. He is, I am told, a fellow of drunken habits, vile associations, and brutal, bloodthirsty disposition. He is a first-class secession desperado, fit only to be a Bucknerite bandit or a Richmond Congressman. J. S. CHRISMAN appeals to the invaders to vote for him as Representative of their Fifth District. J. W. MOORE is self-constituted candidate for their Tenth. He was beaten for Congress in 1859 by Hon. LABAN MOORE. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, a first cousin of J. C. B., (and one of my many schoolmates who have forgotten or despised the instructions of their boyhood, and turned traitors to their State and country,) comes out for the Eleventh. Dr. B. was promising and talented, but he has gone over the Niagara of secession, and nothing is left of him, mentally or bodily, but a miserable wreck.

The *Journal*, to-day, argues that the Union cannot be preserved without preserving Slavery; that the salvation of the Union is, in fact, dependent upon the salvation of Slavery; that the existence of the former is inseparable from the existence of the latter; that the abolition of Slavery would prove the destruction of the Union. While the *Journal* advocates the most active and most vigorous prosecution of the war, it deprecates discrimination, direct or indirect, against slave property. "Slave property, like every other species of property, must and will take care of itself under the necessary shock of mere war. We do not insist that the war shall be carried on for the protection of Slavery, but that the war shall not be carried on for the destruction of Slavery." Slavery it regards as an accident in the case—not the cause but the occasion of the rebellion. The *Democrat* approves the policy of excluding slaves from our army lines, unless they are slaves used by the rebels in war, and says all signs show that the rights of the Southern States, in this respect, will remain unimpaired, except the damage they do themselves. The removal or resignation of Mr. CAMERON pleases Kentucky Unionists, and disappoints and disheartens the Secessionists.

PONTIAC.

A Tax Upon Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MR. BRISTED thinks that a tax upon newspapers would cause an outcry from the Press. He is deceived. Take the example of this paper. A stamp of one cent upon each sheet would be but an addition of $3 65 cents a year to its cost to each subscriber or regular purchaser, even during the war, when its issue knows no Sabbath. In a country where the people at large are less generally instructed, and where the necessity of a daily newspaper has not become by habitude absolute, this impost would oppose largely the sale of the paper; but not so here. Now then, consider the enormous number of newspapers circulating daily in all parts of the loyal States, and you will see that the impost would produce a very large revenue indeed. I suppose that the daily circulation of all the newspapers together in this City may be estimated at not less than 100,000 copies. A duty of one cent on each copy amounts to $1,000. Allow for the expense of the stamp office one-tenth, which would be large, and we have $900. So that, throwing out 65 days of the year, to counterbalance this $100, we may safely, though hastily, estimate the stamp revenue from this single source at $300,000 from this one city alone.

It is decidedly one of the most feasible, as well as bearable, of imposts. A tax upon advertisements would be a different thing, as it would add largely to their expense with a class who could not well afford to bear it. Yet, I am convinced it would not seriously affect the profits of the newspapers, from the example of those in London, among which the *Times* once a week is obliged to issue a supplement for the sole purpose of accommodating servants out of place and others wanting employment, lodging-house keepers, and the like; to all of which classes the addition of a few pence to the cost of anything is of importance.

The tax upon receipts is not so available, because it would be continually evaded. In England the cost of a stamped receipt over £5, (and the rate goes on, continually increasing according to the amount for which the receipt is given,) is so considerable that in all my experience in London I never received more than two such from tradesmen, they preferring to run the risk of using plain paper. In the same way, the boarding-house keepers continually sell wine without a license to their guests, who, even were they disposed to quarrel with the misdemeanor, would bear with it because of its obvious advantage to their own pockets.

I had intended recommending the tax on newspapers before seeing Mr. BRISTED'S communication. I only now add my voice to diminish what I consider to be an erroneous impression conveyed by his remarks. The Press will make no outcry, because the impost will not affect their circulation in the least, every man who reads in America being perfectly willing to pay one cent more for a daily gratification that has proven more necessary to him than many petty and not always harmless indulgences on which the poorest man lavishes dozens. We are not a saving people. The American, if as eager to make money as the men of other nations, is far more liberal in disbursing it, and in the present instance he will be the last man to murmur at so insignificant an item added to his daily expenditure, when the result in the aggregate will be to lighten almost imperceptibly, yet materially, the remaining weight of his annual burden of taxation.

The sole real objection to the measure is that it must give rise to a new set of Government servants. But we have to take the evil with the good. And in this case it would be less than in many others, which Treason and the Devil have made for us. S. O.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1862.

Public School Mismanagement—Overtaxing the Brains of Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible, in these times of war and blood, to secure a small space in your paper for the benefit of our children at our public schools, so justly, in most respects, the pride of our City? I wish to draw attention to an abuse which prevails in some of them, in violation of a positive rule that no child in the primary departments shall have lessons imposed which cannot be learned at home in an hour. On Monday, Jan. 20, 1862, one of the very best and most popular schools (Twelfth-street) gave out the following lessons to be recited next day by a class of seventy children from nine years and upwards:

Grammar, two pages, including a definition of defective verbs, a list of eight of them; the participle, its three classes, its formation, with examples of each, with reasons for the same.

History, two pages, detailing the chief incidents connected with the history of the settlement of New-Jersey and Maryland, involving the commitment to memory of some ten different dates, thirteen proper names, the principles of government, the localities and circumstances connected with the first landing, &c., &c.

Mental Arithmetic, involving the solution of fifteen problems and the explanation of the same, without pen or pencil. One is: "If I earn $12 a month, and spend 25 cents a week for washing and $2 a week for board, how much will I have at the end of forty weeks."

Definitions.—The spelling and definition of fifty-two words, one-third such as "maintenance," one-third "vehemence," one-third "subtense."

If the slightest hesitation is manifested in answering any one question in any one lesson, it is passed on to the next child in the class, with such a rapidity of pronunciation, as to sound like that very uneuphonious utterance "snext," now become an expression of ridicule among the little urchins. Such hesitancy is, I believe, counted a "failure," which brings with it such "pains and penalties," that the children hear its pronunciation with a sinking within them, which ought to excite our commiseration.

The children leave school at 3 P. M., and must be there at a quarter before 9, living at various distances up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, or five miles away. Sun sets at 5, and few in the City can get through with breakfast sooner than 8 o'clock. I will venture the assertion that not one parent in ten would be able, between sundown and breakfast, to master with the promptness required, the spelling and definitions alone.

The children cannot get through with dinner sooner than 4 o'clock; the sun sets at 5, thus absolutely cutting off all opportunity for out-door exercise, skating and the like, and compelling them to use their eyes by artificial light for all the time out of school necessary to master their lessons, except the hour from 4 o'clock until 5, or sundown. I know one child who gets up to study at 5 A. M., two hours before it is light enough to study by the natural light, a practice which every intelligent physician knows will ruin any child's eyes, if persisted in.

It is, Sir, not only abusive, but cruel and wicked, to keep children at their books six hours at school, and then give them lessons to learn out of school hours, which require all the available time of the interval, when ten hours are absolutely essential for sleep, dressing and undressing of children.

I know thoughtful parents who contemplate these outrages with indignation, but whose means do not allow them to forego the saving which attends going to public schools, especially as many believe they are conducted with greater ability, efficiency and thoroughness than are the majority of private schools. The teachers are no doubt actuated by a sense of duty; their error is in their ambition to bring the children on too fast, thus sacrificing, body, brain, and the enjoyment of a subsequent lifetime, to the economy of a few months more of time. I have facts which would sicken the reader, but forbear.

A PARENT.

Horse Market.

There remained unsold 208 head, at Twenty-fourth street, the beginning of the week. There has been no transaction in fine stock of any description. Sixteen head very good plain horses sold for shipping at $100 each. Railroad and omnibus companies have purchased about a dozen this week, at $80@$100 each. No demand for draught horses. There has been 30 condemned horses belonging to Government sold at auction—prices from $4@$75 each. Sales for the week amount to 31 head, leaving on hand this evening, 197 head. There has been but one arrival of stock this week. The stables are remarkably healthy for this season of the year.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A Letter from Peter Cooper to the President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR—The deplorable scenes through which our country is now passing, is my only apology for venturing to send you a few lines, desiring, if possible, to strengthen the arm of Government by any and all means in my power.

The maintenance of our union of States in all its integrity and completeness, is to my mind, the nation's "pearl of great price," that can never be abandoned while there is life and power to preserve and defend it.

The grand question that now claims the united wisdom of the statesman, philosopher and patriot, is how best to preserve and render more perfect this Union, with the least possible expense of life and treasure.

The true statesman will always regulate his acts by the requirements of truth and justice.

He will endeavor to keep in view the causes that produce the blessings we enjoy and the evils we encounter.

To do this, he will gather wisdom by studying the course of human events, where pride and selfishness have strewed the course of time with all the wrecks and wretchedness whose frightful monuments still stand like beacon-lights in the pathway of nations, to warn us to beware lest a worse fate befall us.

The experience of seventy years has taught me to believe that the evils brought on us by the folly and rashness of our Southern neighbors have resulted from the different circumstances of climate, birth, education, and the peculiar institutions with which they have been surrounded. So that if *we* had been born in exactly their circumstances and condition, *we* should have been them, and if they had been born to all the circumstances and conditions that have surrounded us through life, they would have been us.

Showing that it is the almost omnipotent power of circumstances that has made us to differ in our opinions, feelings and interests—God having made us to differ, not only in color, but in habits, capacity and fitness for different countries, climates and pursuits.

It is the knowledge and application of this fact to life that renders obedience to the requirements of Christian charity possible, and causes it to be the greatest of all virtues, for the very reason that the exercise of charity is so constantly required to enable us to bear with the weakness and imperfections of each other.

The fact is that the enslavement of human beings has so far infused its insidious poison into the very hearts of the Southern people that they have come to believe and declare the evil of Slavery to be a good and to require the power of Government to be exerted to maintain, extend and perpetuate an institution that enslaves thousands to sell their own children to be enslaved with all their posterity into hopeless bondage.

It is terrible to know that the South is now waging war to strengthen this unnatural system.

They demand for it stronger guarantees, additional protection, and some even demand the right to reopen the trade and importation of African slaves.

This course on the part of the South has compelled the people of the North to use the power of the Nation to preserve in all its integrity the Constitution and those laws made in compliance with it. Laws which are quite as important for the South as the North, and absolutely necessary to avoid future wars, and secure peace and prosperity for all the States.

This war has forced on the National Government the duty to use the most effectual means possible to exterminate the vile heresy of secession, in order to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. During the sessions of the last and preceding Congress, I ventured to recommend to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN and other Republican members, that they should declare their intentions by some decided action calculated to force conviction on the Southern mind, that the Republican party intended to secure to the South every equitable right which they could claim by virtue of any and all the obligations of the Constitution.

I am fully of the opinion that the proposition of Mr. ADAMS, to erect New-Mexico into a State, and to have repealed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, should have been adopted, placing that measure of peace on its original foundation.

Such a course would have left the South without the shadow of excuse for the course that they have adopted.

Such a policy would have strengthened the Union sentiment throughout the South to a degree that would have secured the Border States to the Union, and rendered it impossible for their desperate leaders to have made headway against them.

The question that now requires to be decided is, to adopt the plan best calculated to restore peace and prosperity to the nation.

It is now to be decided whether respect and obedience to the laws will more surely result from a continued manifestation of our determination to perform every obligation of the Constitution in a kind and liberal spirit, rather than rely entirely upon a display and application of force. The evidence should be constantly kept before the people, showing that every use and application of force will be applied, not willingly but of necessity, for our good as a nation, to secure an invaluable treasure bequeathed to us in trust for ourselves, our posterity, and the world.

In order that we of the North may perform our duty wisely and well, we cannot too often refer to the circumstances that attended the formation of the Constitution under which we live.

It had required the power and force of all the States united to gain their independence of the mother country. To preserve that independence it became absolutely necessary for the separate, sovereign and independent States to yield up such specific portions of the power they possessed as would form a complete and perfect union in a Constitutional Government, combining the strength and power of all the States to be used to maintain the perfect Union and Government they had formed for the purpose of facilitating commerce and securing full protection to the rights they had reserved.

In the original formation of that Constitution, it became absolutely necessary to make a compromise with that great and all pervading interest which had then already entered into the very life-blood of the nation, rendering the formation of an union of States hopeless, without a compromise that would secure the return of that species of property held bound to labor to their owners.

It should be borne in mind that we of the North did enter into a contract and agreement with that great interest, by which we (of the North) did secure a most valuable equivalent.

One vitally important to regulate the commerce of a nation, and preserve internal peace and harmony for the whole country.

These were advantages that were only possible to such a Union of States as would combine the strength of all for the preservation and security of each individual and every State.

It is well for us to remember that the inheritance of Slavery was forced on our Fathers by the unyielding policy of the mother country; that it has grown into such a vast and formidable interest as to place it beyond the reach of all sudden and violent means or remedies.

In the opinion of SILAS WRIGHT, it had become, to the framers of the Constitution, perfectly apparent that the very idea of a Republican Confederation of States must be abandoned, or this seeming difficulty must be encountered, of organizing a free Republican Government with the existence of Slavery in the States.

He then asks if such men as formed the Constitution could doubt what was their duty and what choice they should make, when the existence of Slavery was not to be affected any further than to secure an *end to the inhuman practice of importing slaves*. Mr. WRIGHT says the question was then to be settled whether we should tolerate domestic Slavery, or continue the white race in endless subjection, by entirely abandoning all efforts to organize a free Republic, thereby making themselves the enduring objects of oppression, without securing any prospect of deliverance to the colored race. And all this suffering to determine whether the black man shall earn his bread in this state or that. Whether he shall obey a master, bound by law and interest to provide for his wants, or whether he shall be mastered by circumstances that Mr. JEFFERSON declared will promptly extinguish his race, by the sufferings to which they must inevitably be subjected by living with a race to whom amalgamation would be a cruelty, to which THOS. JEFFERSON says no lover of his kind or country can innocently consent. It is much to be regretted that the several States could not have been persuaded to abolish all laws that irritated the South, without doing anything to alleviate the condition of the slaves.

The several States should have been urged by every influence that Government could exert, to so amend their laws as to remove every appearance of bad faith, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. It is clearly the duty of all Free States to yield up fugitives from labor, on demand, as our part of the obligations of the Constitution. This has been done in nearly all cases throughout the Free States, notwithstanding the system of Slavery is opposed to all the best feelings of our nature, and against the progress and spirit of the age.

The Constitutional requirement to return fugitive slaves, on their being demanded by Southern men, having been acknowledged and performed by the States, has been reaffirmed by an almost unanimous vote in Congress, with a request to the several States not only to repeal their Personal Liberty bills, but also to pass such an amendment to the Constitution as would put it out of the power of the North to interfere with the institutions of the South.

These honest efforts on the part of the North to maintain peace and friendship were met by a relentless war, waged for the destruction of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union.

This act of causeless war committed by States now in open rebellion, has relieved our country and Government from all obligations to uphold or defend an institution so at war with natural justice and all the dearest rights of a common humanity.

The National Government is required by the obligations of the Constitution to execute the laws in such a manner as will most effectually promote the general welfare, establish justice, and secure domestic tranquillity, with the guarantee of a Republican form of government to every State.

The faithful performance of this duty requires the Government to use all the means that God and nature has placed within its power to extinguish the heresy of secession, and thus remove a cause leading directly to anarchy and war.

To avoid such a calamity, we must preserve, maintain and defend the Constitution and the Union of States, on the same principle that we would destroy a city to save a nation.

The strength, power, and progress of this rebellion, makes it necessary for the Government of our country to adopt the most certain and effectual means to bring this terrible war to an end.

It is now necessary to determine whether it is possible to overcome and hold an agricultural people, so great in number, occupying so large an extent of fertile country, while we allow their slave labor, on which they depend, to remain quiet and undisturbed in the production of the very means necessary to enable their rebellious Government to carry on a war for our destruction.

The progress of this rebellion will soon satisfy every soldier and man, of the North, that the slave is as much a power to be met and overcome as the rebel armies that are now pointing the engines of death at the nation's liberties and life.

If I am not mistaken, the time has come when it is the duty of Congress to invoke every constitutional power of the Government to quell this rebellion, and throw the expenses of this war on the persons and property of all those found in arms against the Government, the Constitution and the laws.

In order to show our desire for peace, and our determination to secure to the South all their rights, it should be proclaimed by the highest authority of the nation that the people of the North have no desire for conquest and no thought of subjugation, beyond what is absolutely necessary to save our nation from being broken up and ruined by a combination of interested and designing men whose business it has been to mislead their people. This combination, "has been formed by ambitious men" who have, by false representations, prevailed on their people to believe that we of the North were determined to make war on their institutions, in open violation of all the requirements of the Constitution. So far from this being true, there was but one in a hundred of the people of the North who would, if they could, have interfered with the rights intended to be secured by the obligations of the Constitution. They were, as a body, determined to perform their part of the contract for the equivalent they had received, until fully absolved from an agreement that could only have *been excused by circumstances beyond their control*. The time has now come when Southern men must know that the "Union must be preserved," and it is for them to determine whether they will persevere in their rebellion until the North shall be compelled, in the most reluctant self-defence, to render contraband of war the slaves and property of all persons found in arms against the laws and Government of the country. It should be remembered by all that Slavery is, in itself, a perpetual war in its natural struggles for freedom, and that this struggle can never cease until men, by nature, choose Slavery in preference to freedom, and until men actually prefer performing forced and unrequited instead of free compensated labor.

The Poet has declared an unalterable truth when he said:

"Man must *soar*. An obstinate activity within; an unsuppressive spring, will toss him up in spite of fortune's load.

Not Kings alone, each villager has his ambition too.

No Sultan prouder than his fettered slave.

Slaves build their little Babylons of straw, echo the proud Assyrians in their hearts, and cry, 'Behold the wonders of my might.' And why, because immortal as their Lord. And souls immortal must forever heave at something great."

During all the past, when Slavery was regarded as an evil entailed on the country by a power over which they had no control, it did not corrupt the heart of the people as it now does when a controlling power in the South has determined to make their system of Slavery the very corner-stone of the American nation.

The greatest of all national evils must not, cannot be allowed while there is a power possible to maintain our "Union of States"—a Union that has given us seventy years of peace at home, with honor and respect throughout the world.

The advice of NAPOLEON to a young American, is appropriate to the present condition of our country. He said, "Cultivate union, or your empire will be like a Colossus of gold; of gold fallen to the earth—broken in pieces, and a prey to foreign and domestic Saracens."

With profound and sincere respect, I subscribe myself your friend. PETER COOPER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 22, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	89⅝	100	N. Y. Cen. R	83¼
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	89	150	do	83¾
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	89⅞	450	do	83⅞
1,000	do	90	200	do	s15 83⅞
10,000	do	90	200	do	s30 83¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs., '77	79⅝	100	do	b15 83⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	44	50	do	b5 83⅞
8,000	Virginia State 6s	50	100	Erie R. Pref.	56⅜
3,000	Cal. State 7s	79½	25	Harlem R	12⅜
2,000	do	79¼	100	Harlem R. Pref	31
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	99	100	Reading R	38
3,000	E. R. 4th M. B's	77	100	Erie Railway	b10 35
5,000	Mich. Cent. 8's Ct.		50	do	s10 35⅛
	1st M. S. Fd. Con. Bs.	98	25	do	35¼
1,000	H. R. S. F. B's	100¼	100	do	b5 35⅜
1,000	M. S. S. F. B'ds	84½	1650	do	35⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B's	91	50	do	s30 35⅞
3,000	H. & S. Jo. R. B's	90	55	Mich. Central R	54¼
1,000	C. & N. W. In B's	35	100	do	b10 54⅜
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st m	87	200	do	54½
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m	103	200	do	s30 54⅝
20	Mechanics' Bank	88½	100	do	s60 55
10	Bk. of Commerce	77⅜	150	Gal. & Chic. R	67⅜
5	Park Bank	92	100	do	68
10,000	Amer. Gold	s30 102¾	50	do	b30 68¼
20	Penn. Coal Co	85	100	Clev. & Tol. R	37⅝
405	Pacific M. S. Co	98	200	do	s10 37⅞
77	do	98½	500	Chi. & Rock I. R	54⅜
200	do	b30 98⅝	50	do	s10 54⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	20⅜	50	do	s30 54⅝
150	do	20⅜	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	60⅜
100	do	20⅝	15	Cin., Ham. & D. R	71
13	Panama Railroad	113			

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90	150	Erie Railway	35⅜
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	42¾	100	do	b10 35¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	63	100	Harlem R. Pref.	31
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	60½	50	Mil. & P. D. C. R	21
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '76	80	200	Mich. Central R	53⅜
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B.'s	92	100	do	53⅝
28	Del. & Hud. C. Co	90	70	M. S. & N. I. G. S	41
278	N. Y. Central R.	83⅝	100	Panama Railroad	113
5,000	American Gold	102¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R	68¼
25,000	do	b60 102¾	250	Cleve & Tol. R	37⅜
25,000	do	b60 103	650	do	37½
25,000	do	102¾	100	do	s10 37⅝
36,000	do	b30 102¾	100	Chi. & Rock I. R	54⅜
35,000	do	102¾	50	do	54¼
50	Erie Railway Pref.	57			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The cause which temporarily weakened the Stock Market yesterday was removed this morning by the telegraphic announcement in the TIMES that the Ways and Means Committee in Congress would certainly adhere to their own Treasury Note bill, and report it to the House of Representatives in a day or two. Although efforts were made on the Street early in the day to throw distrust upon the authentic nature of our dispatch—the only one on the subject in the morning Press—there was sufficient confidence felt in the information to advance the market ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on the last sales of yesterday. The Share list was firm throughout, and New-York Central and Erie especially buoyant. The business of the early Board was not very large, from the absence of sellers at this recovery in prices, but soon after the adjournment the top rates were freely paid on the Street, and some eagerness shown to make purchases. At the afternoon Board a further rise of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. took place, without drawing out many sellers, and the excitement among buyers was quite as marked as the anxiety to sell yesterday afternoon. There was much interest manifested also in the price of American Gold, and heavy transactions took place at 102¾@102¾ ₱ cent., and after the adjournment at 103¼@103½ ₱ cent., on the calculation that a National Treasury Currency, duly legalized, would lead to a wide difference between Gold, as an article of commercial traffic, and a paper medium which by the action of Congress will be made the standard of all ordinary Money transactions in the market. The force of this reasoning, in the absence of an export demand for Bullion, and with the balance of trade with Europe in our favor, is not apparent, but as both Gold and Bills on London, are, for the moment, as much subject to fancy speculation as our Railway Shares, it would be useless to attempt an explanation of the whys or wherefores of their daily fluctuation. In reference to the rapid recovery in New-York Central shares, which are made the standard of the Stock market because of the more numerous transactions in them, it may not be out of the way to state that the heavy *short* sales of yesterday at 83@82¾@82¾ contributed materially to place the price from ¾ to 1 ₱ cent. higher. The same remark applies, though with less force to Erie, and several of the Western stocks. Among the latter Cleveland and Toledo was especially firm, and there was a strong demand for Michigan Central, which rose to 54 ₱ cent. The Federal and State Stocks were steady, and Railway mortgages firm. The General market at the close was fairly steady, though under diminished excitement, about as follows:

Central	83⅝	Mich. Southern	20
Erie	34¾	Illinois Central	62⅛
Erie Preferred	57	Galena	68¼
Toledo	38	Pacific	98¾
Mich. Central	53¾	Missouris	42¾
Mich. Guaranteed	40½	United States 6s, '81	90

The following are the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	114	Pacific	75
Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	79
Mechanics'	89	Metropolitan	80
Union	83	Market	78
America	93	Shoe and Leather	82
M'chants' Exchange	72	Continental	70
Commerce	77¼	St. Nicholas	73
Ocean	65	Commonwealth	70

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	94	N. Ia. Goshen Line, '68	87½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	M. S. & N. Ia. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	84¾
Erie firsts, '68	105½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	91
Erie seconds ext., '64	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	83
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ₱ c.	43
Erie thirds, '83	90½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	86
Erie fourths, '80	77	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s'k	41⅜
Erie fifths, '88	70	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	75	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	107
Hudson firsts, '69	108	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	101
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Hudson thirds, '75	83	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem seconds, '64	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	98¾
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	98	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	41
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	94¾	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As. Bs.	65¼	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides that for temporary purposes the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of United States Notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury, or at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer, in the City of New-York, at the pleasure of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, and such notes and all other United States Notes payable on demand, not bearing interest, heretofore authorized, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money *and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States*, and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or other than a multiple with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, or either of the designated depositories at Cincinnati or Baltimore, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount in Bonds of the United States, coupon or registered as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date;—or in sums not less than $25 for which, if requested, the Secretary, if he deem it expedient, may issue similar bonds, the principal and interest of which may be expressed in the currency of any foreign country, and payable there. The Secretary is authorized to issue said bonds at their par value to any creditor or creditors of the United States, who may elect to receive them in satisfaction of their demands: *Provided*, That all such claims or demands shall have been first audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also exchange such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may be issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act. The United States Notes and Bonds authorized by this act, or that have been heretofore authorized, shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specifically appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, and shall be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE HONEYMOON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported to the House of Representatives the National Currency and Loan bill, which they had adopted after mature consideration in Committee. The bill proposes to legalize, *as lawful tender in all money transactions of the country*, United States Notes of Circulation to the amount of $150,000,000, including the fifty million issue under the Act of July 17. This Circulation, and all other audited demands upon the Treasury, are made convertible into the Public Stocks, bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run. The new creation of these Stocks is limited by the bill to the recent estimates of Secretary CHASE for the service of the next seventeen months,—that is, to the close of the fiscal year 1863. The Stocks are to bear the uniform rate of six per cent., but may, when so applied for, be expressed in the currency of any foreign State, and made payable abroad, to the equivalent of their par value in the Federal currency. The Notes of Circulation are to be made of the denominations of five dollars and upward.

The additional particulars of the late brilliant National victory in Kentucky prove conclusively the correctness of our first impressions, that the affair was a success of the first importance. The National loss in killed and wounded is not so heavy as we were led to suppose from the first reports. A dispatch from Louisville, dated yesterday, puts down the total casualties at 39 killed and 150 wounded. The rebel loss was much heavier, and many of them were taken prisoners. The National forces captured 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses. The rebels succeeded in destroying a steamboat and eight barges with which they escaped across the Cumberland, but a number of other barges were captured, with which our forces crossed, and at last accounts they were in full pursuit. The full official accounts of the battle have not yet reached Washington, but without waiting for their reception, Secretary STANTON has issued a general order acknowledging the eminent services of our soldiers engaged in the battle, and promising that their bravery shall be suitably rewarded. Next to winning the victory, this order will have the best effect upon the army.

The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War intend, it is understood, to propose an amendement to the joint rules of the two Houses, providing that, whenever the Executive shall desire Congress to act secretly upon any matter connected with the war, it shall immediately go into secret session, and come to a conclusion upon it before the adjournment. The speeches in secret session are proposed to be limited to five minutes, and any member disclosing the proceedings is to be expelled.

We have news from Fortress Monroe to the afternoon of Tuesday, but no later intelligence of the Burnside expedition. A flag of truce had come down from Norfolk, but the rebels could afford no information. Meantime, we publish in full the dispatches published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th, mentioned in yesterday's TIMES.

Our advices from the Upper Potomac are to the 20th inst, at which time the report prevailed that the rebel JACKSON was at or near Romney with 17,000 men. The number is, doubtless, exaggerated.

The vessels attached to Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet are leaving this harbor for the South as fast as they can be got ready. Capt. PORTER thinks he will be able to get the last vessel off by the end of this week. The destination of the fleet is kept a profound secret.

The regiments which left Rolla, Mo., on the 16th, under command of Gen. OSTENHAUS, were the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and the Twenty-fifth and Forty-fourth Missouri. BACKHOFF'S and HOFFMAN'S Batteries accompanied them.

The steam-transport *Illinois* arrived at this port last evening from Key West, which point she left on the 18th inst. The health of the troops at Key West was good. The *Illinois* brings no later intelligence from Fort Pickens or Ship Island.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, were presented petitions in favor of emancipation, and a memorial against the appointment of a Solicitor of Customs. The resolution to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Special Committee on the conduct of the war was passed. The House bill, providing that the examination of a witness before a committee of Congress shall not exempt him from examination before a court of justice, was debated for some time, and finally passed as it came from the House. A bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroads and telegraph lines was reported from the Special War Committee, and referred. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, occupied the time until the adjournment, without concluding, in an argument in favor of Mr. BRIGHT'S expulsion.

In the House, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department was passed. The Senate bill authorizing certain officers to accept presents from the Japanese Government was passed. A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the payment of volunteer field officers for services rendered before the full organization of their regiments. Its consideration was postponed. The Secretary of War was requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House whether a sufficient military force cannot be extended along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to protect it. The bill, a general outline of which was given in our special dispatches yesterday, authorizing the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, took occasion to give his views at length relative to the conduct of the war. He was followed by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, who advocated the emancipation of the slaves as the most potent measure through which to crush the rebellion. The bill before the Committee was amended so as to provide that nothing contained in it should be so construed as in any manner to impair the compensation of any officer of the Government, or to abolish any existing office, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to unauthorized banking, and legalizing the acts of the Common Council of this City for the relief of the families of volunteers. Notice was given of bills to establish a council of conciliation to determine cases pending in the Court of Appeals, amending the Divorce laws, and making the printing of the Insurance Department chargeable to the Insurance Companies. The bill amending the General Insurance law was passed. Concurrent resolutions were reported from the Finance Committee and laid over, in favor of allowing each State to assume the payment of and collect its quota of the National tax.

In the Assembly, a report of the Engineer-in-Chief, relating to the Harbor and Coast defences, was received from the Governor and ordered to be printed immediately. Messrs. McMullen, Haselton, Wheeler and Provost, were appointed the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Military Board. Favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the law regulating the matter of Foreign insurances, and to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies. The bill to establish a Military Academy in Western New-York was reported unfavorably. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation, which had been set down as the special order, was postponed until Friday, on account of the illness of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. HULBURD. Propositions to create a Standing Committee on Federal Relations, and to increase the number of reporters to twenty, were laid on the table after debate. The bill authorizing the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock was passed. Bills were introduced—to extend the right of suffrage to citizens of New-York while absent on military duty, and to punish the misapplication of money by public officers. A resolution was introduced and laid over, providing for a Special Committee on amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. Another resolution, in favor of abolishing sutlers in the army, was laid over. The concurrent resolution offered by Mr. MCLEOD, calling for immediate aggressive movements of the army, was then called up, and Mr. CODDINGTON occupied the time until the adjournment in a speech opposing the resolution.

GENERAL NEWS.

The British schooner *Truro*, from St. Domingo, reached this port yesterday, after a passage of sixty-six days. During the voyage, the Captain, mate, and two of the seamen, were attacked by a fever, and treated skillfully by a female physician at Fortune Island, at which place the vessel stopped for medicinal aid. When the *Truro* left this place, she came in collision with the bark *Sea Eagle*, which disabled her seriously, but at length she succeeded in reaching this port. One of the crew of the *Truro*, who was in good health, jumped on board the bark and arrived in Philadelphia, leaving his companions to get along the best they could. The log-book of the *Truro* shows the many trials and privations through which the crew passed before they reached this port.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is informed on unquestionable authority, that it has become quite a trade with horse speculators in that region to buy up stock which has been rejected by inspectors there, to be shipped East and sold to the Government.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, in the case of the City against the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, to recover insurance on the Crystal Palace, a statement of which was given in the TIMES of Tuesday last, verdict was yesterday rendered for the plaintiff for the sum claimed. This is equivalent to a judgment that the building was a part of the realty, and belonged to the Corporation, and *not* personal property belonging to the Receiver. The substance of further opinions in the Old Police cases will be found in the Law column. In the case of SACHS against BERTRAND, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and tried before Justice BARBOUR in the Superior Court, the plaintiff recovered $2,500 damages of the defendant, for an alleged criminal conversation and intercourse with the plaintiff's wife.

The Stock Market, yesterday, recovered 1 ₩ cent. from the dullness of the day before, and was firm throughout the day. Gold rose to 103¼@ 103⅜ ₩ cent. Bills on London 112½ ₩ cent.

Flour was more sought after yesterday, especially by shippers, who were encouraged to buy freely by the reduction in rates on ocean freight, and the improvement in the market for Exchange. A very moderate business was transacted in Wheat, the principal holders of which exhibited more firmness. Corn was in active request, at rising prices. The Provision trade, generally, was not very brisk, though in Lard heavy operations were reported. A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold at full rates. Hay, Hops, Fish Oils, Sugars and Molasses were in demand. Rice was quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals, Seeds, Tallow and Whisky. A good inquiry prevailed for Jamaica Logwood, Liverpool and West India Salt, and Scaled Herring. Spirits Turpentine was lower and unsettled. Cotton was very quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The cattle trade was very dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday; prices from ¼c.@½c. less than one week ago, which loss falls upon the drovers, as very few animals passed from their hands until sold on their account by the brokers. The supply for the week was 700 greater than one week ago. Butchers have had bad wether in which to sell their meat, and were not disposed to venture much, except as tempted by low prices. Besides, pork and poultry are so abundant and cheap, that beef is at a discount. The stock was not all sold. Prices of good beeves ranged from 8c. to 8¼c., and down to 7c. for fair, and 5c. to 6c. for some of the poor thin hoppers. Sheep are a shade lower, with a fair supply. Hogs are still superabundant, and sell slowly at former excessively low rates, say 3½c.@3¾c. per pound, live weight, for fat corn-fed animals.

NORTHERN MERCENARIES.—If we are to credit Southern judgment, the fifteen hundred men, which the City of Lowell has furnished to the army, are to be considered as a fair specimen of our volunteer force; and we are to look upon our whole army as a band of mercenaries—of men who enlisted under the flag simply because they had nothing else to do. Now, we will venture the opinion that no thousand and a half of the soldiers in Dixie know better what they are fighting for than the Lowell volunteers. The real truth is, the South is chagrined at the prosperity which the North enjoys in spite of the war, while she herself—lacking this—fights at a desperate venture, and throws back this prosperity upon us as a taunt of cowardice. The fact that Lowell and other cotton-manufacturing cities do not immediately collapse, as a result of Southern rebellion, distinctly intimates that cotton will not be needed before it can be obtained, and that the thousands who depended upon the manufacturing interests for a livelihood are in no danger of the starvation, which certain journals predicted, in the Fall of 1861, was sure to result from hostilities between the North and South. What aggrieves the rebels is that the starvation all seems to be on their own side.

The European Allies at Vera Cruz.

The first step of the Allies in Mexico is probably the only one that will not cost. The news we have, and give in another column, shows that the three nations are now represented in the Bay of Vera Cruz; French as well as Spanish troops have been landed; and the three flags wave together over town and castle.

Between the officers of the respective forces the best understanding exists; the Custom-house is duly partitioned between the creditors; there is nothing whatever to mar the harmony of the occasion. If it were only Vera Cruz that is to be conquered, no state of things could be more gratifying. It would simply be a business of sitting at the receipt of customs there—until the fevers of Summer might make the place more than unpleasant—and otherwise waiting upon events.

But there is a much broader and longer programme before the allies, which they must at once set about realizing. Mexico is to be revolutionized; the actual Government at the Capital is to be displaced; the wrongs of Europeans are to be redressed; fresh guarantees for peace and order are to be exacted; a new political system is to be established. These arrangements of the treaty demand as a preliminary the subjugation of the entire country and people. It will be necessary to do more than reduce the Capital: every important town, seaport and inland, must be held by the invaders before any part of their plans can be carried out. And of this, what is the promise? Slight indeed. Already they feel in Vera Cruz the pinch of popular hatred. The entire district about the city is alive with implacable enemies. The supplies of fresh food from the interior are entirely suspended. It is intimated that a strong detachment of Spanish troops was dispatched the other day to disperse the Mexican bands, who hold all the roads leading from the city, and that they were so vigorously attacked as to retreat in confusion within the walls. Other expeditions of great strength were organizing with a view to clearing the State of the guerrillas; but nothing has yet been effected; and the fact remains, that beyond the reach of their guns, the Allies have nothing but swarming and relentless enemies. And this must be their experience upon every step in advance they may succeed in making. Not only is the entire district on the coast held by the Mexicans, but when the two roads leading toward the capital approach the mountains, all the narrow passages, and eminently defensible points, are occupied by veteran soldiers schooled in protracted civil wars, and led by the ablest Generals of the Republic. All that engineering skill can do to make those passes impracticable, has, we are assured, been done. They can only be carried with a fearful sacrifice of life, and by numbers much exceeding the combined force now available for the assault.

One of the most discouraging and unexpected indications of the campaign is the unanimity of the people. There is no doubt that ALMONTE and MIRAMON gave the Spanish Government pledges of the existence of a powerful party in the State ready to take arms, and hail the new-comers as liberators. No such party manifests itself. The reactionists have thrown themselves almost to a man into the patriotic ranks, their leaders stand ready to fight at the side of the same generals against whom they have been urging a pitiless war. Mexico, in this critical hour of her history, is a unit. The Allies will have to contend against a hundred and fifty thousand men, expert in arms, not ill provided, furnished with some show of artillery, and what is of more consequence, actuated by an irreconcilable hatred of all foreigners, and of these chiefly who come at the moment of the Republic's utmost prostration, to strip it of independence.

Of the odds of such a contest there can be small doubt. The combined Powers will find they have undertaken an impossible task. There will come a time when they will seek every avenue of escape from an entanglement into which the selfish ambition of Spain has betrayed them. That time will be the opportunity of the United States; for to the mediation of this Government, as the one most intimate and influential with that of Mexico, the Allies will naturally resort, and will be prepared to accept any honorable conditions that shall extricate them from a false position. And it will be no matter of surprise if the solution be found eventually in the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD, that the United States, after obtaining proper securities and territorial liens from Mexico, shall assume the foreign debt of the Republic, and send those obstreperous and baffled bailiffs about their business.

BOWLING GREEN AND GEN. BUELL.—We must not underrate the difficulties of the Western campaign. Not only is Commander FOOTE hindered and embarrassed in many ways in his naval expedition; Gen. BUELL, also, has more to encounter than those who form their opinions from the late condition of the rebel army, under JOHNSTON, probably conjecture. His force is superior in numbers to that of the enemy. That is a fortunate circumstance, certainly. But the rebels are every day strengthening their fortifications about Bowling Green; their forces have been reorganized and their communications made more secure. Seventy thousand men—if the rumor is true that there are so many—thus fortified and intrenched, are no insignificant foe—especially under the conduct of so able a General as JOHNSTON is known to be.

The rebels have only of late been in earnest in the West. A few weeks ago they had not even a defensive position that could command respect. They now threaten to make Bowling Green a Western Manassas, and Gen. BUELL'S position the counterpart of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S. The threat does not at present seem so formidable as a few days' delay might make it. The National plan will admit of no such delay, as its main purpose in the West necessitates a rapid possession of certain points as preliminary to other and more important movements.

We may not, therefore, look for any relaxation in the operations so successfully entered upon in Kentucky. The rout of MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER only clears the way for the grand advance upon Bowling Green, so long threatened and waited for. And while we anxiously await the result—depending as it does upon so many unforeseen circumstances—we have no serious apprehensions. Gen. BUELL, besides being himself one of the bravest of Generals, is also eminently fortunate in the subordinate officers by whom he is supported, and in the stuff of which his forces are mostly made up. The General-in-Chief has set him an arduous task, but he has shown himself fitted for just such undertakings.

The Expected News from England—An Exhortation in Advance.

It is very hard for us, as a nation, to be "crowed over," as the boys say. But it is becoming very evident that we must make up our minds to meet a good deal of that sort of thing from our affectionate British cousins. The tone of many of their papers, commenting upon the state of feeling among us, before the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, is already most offensive in this respect. And we must expect, when the news of that surrender reaches the shores of England, to have it echo back to us in a full chorus of charges of cowardice, meanness and everything that is disgraceful to us, coupled with the loftiest eulogies of British power and valor and virtue of every kind. This is inevitable. From a portion of the English Press we need expect nothing whatever of that "charity which thinketh no evil." It is never difficult for men to find fault, especially with those whom they dislike. If we had refused to give the men up, if we had even temporized, the air of England would have been filled with outcries against our audacity, our deceit, our boorishness and the necessity of our being at once taught a lessen by that pattern of good manners—John Bull. As it is, the air will be as full of scorn for our cowardice, and threats of future lessons to be given to us by that eminent master, even if we have escaped for the present. This will be partly the natural outbreak of English feeling and partly it will be caused by a deliberate purpose. The party in England which sympathizes with the slaveholders in the South rejoiced heartily over the prospect which the *Trent* affair afforded of their being able to assist their friends by bringing the army and navy of England to retrieve their waning fortunes. This party will be woefully disappointed at the moderation of our Government, which thus takes the ground from under their feet, and they will lose no opportunity of fanning the dying embers of strife. They will do all in their power to vex us with words, since they cannot as yet assail us with bullets, and thus to overpower that self-control of which we have shown so much more than they had given us credit for.

This being the case, what does it behove us to do in the matter? First and foremost, to mind our own business, which is that of putting down this rebellion. If our eyes are intent upon that, as they should be, we shall fail to see and hear, or, at least to notice many things which will be meant to irritate us. And we may be sure that every blow we give to the rebellion will be felt across the ocean, and that the surest way to stop the mouths of our foreign villifiers, is to show conclusively that their barking produces no effect in distracting our attention from the business in hand.

In the next place, let us not continue in the error of supposing that England is a homogeneous body, of which the London *Times* is the mouthpiece. We must recognize the fact that the "irrepressible conflict" pervades England as well as this country, and that we have friends there as well as enemies, and we must not be so eager in listening to the voices of our enemies as to be entirely deaf to those of our friends. The natural effect of the surrender will be to make our enemies more furious, but also to encourage and strengthen our friends. Let us seek for the good and rejoice in it, instead of railing at the bad and the malicious. So shall we not only strengthen our ourselves here, but help our friends there.

Then, again, we must not consider England to be the whole of Europe. The tone of the representations which have come to us from the nations of the Continent have been such as to warrant us in expecting most favorable results among them from the course which we have pursued. We must give to every such favorable indication its full weight and value.

And, above all things, we must keep our own tempers. We are engaged in too noble a cause to allow our attention to be distracted, and our minds to be ruffled by every sneer or slander aimed at us from across the ocean. Our Government has set us an example of moderation and calmness. Let us each and all of us emulate it in these respects, remembering that so we shall strengthen its hands in the highest degree, and that it is the anger of individuals which makes up the passions of a nation, as the single drops make the irresistible tides of the sea.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.—The House Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported their bill for the creation of a legal tender, in United States Notes of Circulation, of $150,000,000, including the $50,000,000 already in circulation under the act of July 17. The bill also authorizes the creation of a Funded 6 per cent. Stock, equal to five hundred millions, for the service of the remaining five months of the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, and for the ensuing year ending June 30, 1863. This provision corresponds with the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent Report—$200,000,000 for the present, and $313,000,000 for the next fiscal year. It wisely assumes that the war *may* be continued through another fiscal year, thus indicating that there is no purpose on the part of the Secretary or of the Committee to disguise a possible contingency, or hold out false hopes in regard to the continuance of the War, to the great end of the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and Laws over the whole thirty-four States of the Union. The Stock to be issued may be paid for, at par, in the United States Notes of Circulation, or in any other demands upon the Treasury. The amount of the former is limited to $150,000,000, while the amount to be floated or put in circulation is left to the discretion of the Secretary and the currency wants of the country.

We have already stated that this measure will be accepted by our People as the most timely and available means for meeting the wants of the Treasury and the convenience of the public. The unanimity with which it is received in this commercial City is scarcely qualified by a show of respectable or loyal opposition. Inasmuch as it overrides certain theories of half a dozen Bank officers or less, in favor of a different Treasury issue, which, without the stamp of legal tender, may be *shaved* at will, in the open market, it meets with opposition. But this minority in the Bank circle is too small for serious consideration. We do them the justice to believe that even they will ultimately concur in what they have exhausted all fair means to defeat.

Concerning Mud.

It is a vexatious illustration of the base conditions which hedge and hamper human affairs, that the blow which is all ready to fall on the rebellion is completely baulked by one pitiful yet pitiless element—Mud. Here are we, with bated breath, hushed in expectancy, awaiting the climax that is to shake the Continent to its foundations; and there are the roads from the Potomac to Kansas one mass of mud and mire, against which gods, men and mules are impotent. The great anaconda, the giant constrictor, we have faith to believe, now understands his paces thoroughly, and is fully prepared for the final flex of his folds; but what can he do, stuck in the mud, and helpless as a pleiosaurus the morning after the subsidence of the Deluge?

The past ten days' rains have reduced the Virginia roads to a condition which the despairing newspaper correspondents give up as "indescribable." The sacred soil makes most tenacious and impracticable slime. Only solitary horsemen, of a courageous temperament, attempt the traverse from the Capital to our lines. Wagon wheels sink to the hub, and it is with the utmost difficulty that supplies are transported to the regiments across the river. An empty wagon could hardly reach Manassas, far less the ponderous *impedimenta* of a modern army.

There was a *canard* the other day, to the effect that the rebel army had abandoned Manassas: it was a weak invention of the enemy, when we consider that, in the present condition of the roads, they could not have gone, even if they had wished to.

Military annals are not altogether without illustrations of what campaigning is under such circumstances. During the last French war in Algeria—a country in many respects almost the counterpart of Virginia—the French army on one occasion made an advance from the capital against the town of Constantine. It was during such weather and with such roads as our army on the Potomac now has. Gallic fire was not to be damped by such a circumstance, so they heroically floundered through the Algerian mire. It needs but to say that they reached Constantine fagged out and exhausted, only to be miserably routed by the Arab force. We mention this circumstance here, so that, should Gen. MCCLELLAN undertake to advance during the present state of the roads, there will be nobody to say *we* shouted "On to Richmond."

What, therefore, we are all to pray for is dry weather and hard roads. Let those who are impatient of inaction keep an eye on the thermometer, for whenever the mercury sinks to the low figures—when once a cold snap has macadamized the Virginia roads—then the drama opens whose catastrophe is awaited by the world. Gen. MCCLELLAN has given his promise that, just as soon as he has a solid highway to Richmond, he will say that word which alone can thrill the nation—Forward March!

MR. SEWARD AND THE HERALD.—The London *Spectator*, one of the longest-established, ablest, and highest-toned of English journals, is among the first to attain that correct appreciation of the character and position of the *Herald*, to which the British public is gradually approaching, and which, when it has become general, will tend greatly to the restoration of a mutual good understanding between the two countries. The *Spectator* places the responsibility of the suggestion, that the property of British subjects should be confiscated, on the proper shoulders, and attributes it to the proper motives, in saying, as it does, in its number of Jan. 4:

"There is of course one exception to the moderation of the American papers. The *Herald, which for twenty years has exerted itself in every evil cause*, now suggests that if England persists in her demand, the property of British subjects, amounting it says to $900,000,000 in stocks, shares, and bonds, should at once be confiscated. It is most unfair, however, to consider the *Herald* the organ of the Federal Government, or of any respectable body of politicians. Even Mr. SEWARD, the only member of the Cabinet with *whom it is even said to be connected*, (!) would recoil from such a suggestion as this, for in 1839 he wrote to Mr. W. BROWN, the well-known merchant of Liverpool, declaring such confiscation 'a gross violation of faith,' of which 'no one dreamed that Government could be guilty.'"

That the *Herald* is neither the organ of the Federal Government or of any respectable body of politicians, is a matter of small moment, compared with the fact that it does not express the views of the mass of the respectable and intelligent public, composed of people of all conditions of life.

But whoever should assert or even intimate that Mr. SEWARD in any way countenanced or acknowledged, not to say was "connected with," the *Herald*, would thereby exhibit a mendacity and effrontery which would go far to qualify himself for a connection with that paper. The *Spectator* may have yet to learn—most European readers of American news certainly have yet to learn—that it is a part of the tactics of the *Herald* to fasten itself upon the successful public man of the day, will he nill he, and by assuming a confidential and laudatory tone toward him, to endeavor to produce the impression that it has confidential relations with him, and can be looked to as an exponent of his policy. This it does, and has done, any time these ten years back, in the hope of securing that countenance, that recognition, and that semblance of respectability, which are forever beyond its reach, because now, and, as the *Spectator* well says for twenty years back, it has exerted itself in every evil cause. The very man—Mr. SEWARD—with whom it now assumes airs of familiarity, and with whom it pretends community of thought and feeling, has been vilified and misrepresented by it ever since he rose to eminence. No slander has been too foul, no abuse too indecent, no misrepresentation too gross for the *Herald*, in regard to Mr. SEWARD, until within the last few months. But the moment he took the reins of power under Mr. LINCOLN, and showed that he had grasped them firmly and could hold them skillfully, the *Herald*, which had been for years the cur yelping at his heels, began to fawn upon him, and now, like a coach dog, trots diligently between the wheels of his chariot, hoping that people will believe that it is part of his team.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—There is no uniform method of settling the slave question possible. It will be settled, or will settle itself as the war goes on, in one way here, in other ways there. In Missouri, it is being solved by the removal of large numbers of the slaves into Arkansas and Texas, and by the flight of large numbers into Kansas and the Indian Territory. The disposal of the thousands who have freed themselves by flight there has been entirely different from the mode adopted in any other section; and the plan is, for that part of the country and for the domestic institution as it exists there, exceedingly simple and feasible. Rev. H. H. MOORE, of Kansas, who has lately been in charge of a large number of those slave refugees, has given, in a local newspaper, an account of his mode of disposing of them. It is briefly thus: He had on his hands, recently, 218 Missouri ex-slaves—men, women and children. The farmers and other residents, in the vicinity of his encampment across the Kansas line, came to him in large numbers, seeking to engage the services of these negroes as farm-hands, laborers, servants, &c. One person wanted two or three of the men to work on his farm; another wanted a boy; another a family to occupy a vacant house; another a housemaid; another a little girl to bring up, and so on. And in that way homes and employment for the whole body were found among the farmers, and many more of these poor ex-slaves could have there found eager employers. Before parting with any one of them, his name, his age and the name of his old master were taken, a new name was given to him, and a written pledge was required from his guardian that he should be treated kindly and honestly. Several thousands of them have thus been disposed of in Kansas within the last few months, and so anxious are the farmers to secure the services of these faithful and industrious laborers, that it is reckoned that all the spare slaves of Missouri would be gladly received and provided for. For the present Winter they will not, in general, receive much compensation other than boarding and lodging; but, with the planting time of next season, their regular wages will begin. Several free schools have been established for them, and there is nothing in the way of their indefinite social improvement. Thus and otherwise, the difficult question of solving the slave question in Missouri, is in the way of an easy enough solution; and one free State of the West is in the way of being furnished with an invaluable supply of labor. The slaves in Missouri are, in general, tolerably intelligent, well trained to work, and quite capable of taking care of themselves as free workmen; and as hired labor has always been very difficult of obtainment in the free Western States, there is little fear of their becoming public burdens.

THE NEW REGIME AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Our Washington correspondent mentions that at the interview, yesterday, between the new Secretary of War and the Congressional Committee, the quality which every one remarked in him was his rare business talent. We can easily understand this, for Mr. STANTON evidently has a thoroughly practical, organizing and executive mind; and he has proved it by the severest of tests. He has introduced an entirely new *régime* into the Department of which he is the head. First, he will do no business at his house, and receive no man whatsoever who comes there on business. Second, letters and written communications will be attended to the first thing in the morning when they are received, and will have precedence over all other business. Third, six days in the week have always hitherto been surrendered to Congressmen in the War Department: Mr. STANTON will consecrate Saturday to them—Monday he will give to all other people whose business requires a personal interview. Fourth, to carry the war to a speedy and successful issue, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be given to the war, and to nothing else. The Department will, on those days, be closed to all business not connected with active operations in the field. Lastly, to save army officers from becoming idlers, and to compel them to attend to their commands, the names of all such as frequent Washington, save on the orders of superior officers, and on military business exclusively, will be "dropped from the list."

These regulations mark the practical business instinct. For it is an *instinct*. A yielding or facile temper in one placed in the situation of Mr. STANTON easily neutralizes the best intentions, and introduces confusion into all relations. It is well known that Mr. CAMERON was nearly stifled by the merciless bores whom he allowed to fasten on him. The Department itself was invaded by a set of people who having once obtained a foothold, *stuck* with the tenacity of barnacles. Mr. STANTON has changed all this. There is obviously that about him which does not invite bores, contract-seekers and gossips. The result will be that those who have business to transact at the War Bureau will be able to do so, and those who have *not* will find it convenient to be about their business.

NORTHERN CLAY AND SOUTHERN PORCELAIN.—The New Orleans *Bee* says: "The Yankees conceive themselves moulded of a different clay from the rest of mankind." Now, this is precisely what "the Yankees" never have conceived. It has, however, on the other hand, been the claim of Southerners for a generation or more that they were moulded out of a very superior sort of porcelain, while the North folks were fashioned of a very coarse potter's stuff. All that we have long asked is that they should understand that the "clay"

of both is very much of a piece; but it has required a surgical operation to get the idea into their heads.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Ahead of the Assembly in Legislation—Acts of the New-York Common Council Legalized—Butter for Soldiers' Rations—The Prohibitory Law Again—Extending the Right of Suffrage to Soldiers on Duty—The Demand for a "Forward Movement"—A Forcible Speech by Mr. Coddington, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

The Senate, being much the smaller and more manageable body, gets along much faster in its business than the House, and during all this week has been rather lying upon its oars, and waiting for the reception of House bills. To-day the first acts of the session were fairly passed in the House, and await the action of the Senate, so that now, for the first time, the *whole* machinery may be fairly considered in motion.

The Senate took up and passed, however, this morning, under a suspension of rules, the act to legalize certain acts of the Common Council of New York with reference to the equipment of volunteers last Spring, and the support of their families.

Three more resolutions of instructions to our delegation in Congress appeared to-day, making some eight, I believe, which have been introduced within almost the same number of days. Aside from the fact, that this is the Legislature of New-York *State*—not of the *nation*—one must naturally draw the inference that it has very little confidence in the character and abilities of our Senators and Congressmen if it deems it essential to make them attend a school of this kind almost daily.

Many of the resolutions, undoubtedly relate to matters of vast importance; but are not the legislators in Congress quite as apt to bear this in mind as the legislators in the State Legislature? The resolutions, to which I refer, introduced to-day, were in favor of having some change made in the army regulations, by which butter might be made a part of the soldiers' rations, and some superfluities in other articles be cut off; because, first, butter is very wholesome; and secondly, because volunteers love butter; and finally, because the butter trade is suffering through the loss of Southern orders. Such is order No. 1, to the Honorable, the Senators of New-York, in Congress assembled. No. 2 instructs them to vote for abolishing sutlers in the army. It is not impossible that they would have reformed such a nuisance without orders. No. 3 instructs them to vote against so much of the bill of the Post-office Committee as relates to carrying newspapers outside of the mail.

Mr. Cowles, of Greene County, offered resolutions opening up a rich field of investigation to a Board of scientific men, in the long catalogue of diseases which infest both the animal and vegetable world. Such a Committee could not make a complete report before some of its own members had fallen victims to the subject of its investigation. We respectfully submit it to Mr. Cowles if he has not made his resolutions rather comprehensive?

Mr. Reddington offered resolutions touching the subject of an *amendment to the Constitution* prohibiting the sale of liquors. This is certainly going to the root of the matter. Sundry bills of interest to your City were introduced—as, one amending the Act incorporating the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company; also, one incorporating the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and another, to prevent the adulteration of milk and the sale of swill milk.

The resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, which were the special order for to-day, were set forward until Friday, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, whose health forbade his speaking upon them to-day. There is promise of an able and important debate upon them.

Mr. P. E. Havens, of Essex, to-day introduced his bill for extending the right of suffrage to militia and volunteers in service. It seems just and proper tha they should not lose this right while defending it, among others, with their arms, but the public mind has perhaps become prejudiced against its exercise, from the manifold abuses which accompanied it under the working of the Pennsylvania law. That, however, was thoroughly careless and unguarded, and most of its abuse sprang from inherent defects in the law itself. Mr. Havens has spent much labor in the drafting of this bill, and has so guarded it from abuse that it is probably as perfect as any law of the kind can be made. It provides that the commanding officer of the regiment shall give eight days' notice of the election, and designate places for holding the polls in each company; that the three highest officers of each company shall act as Inspectors of the Election; that polllists shall be prepared with blanks for the residence of each voter, and that returns shall be made of the vote for State officers to the State Canvassers, and of the vote for County officers to the County Clerk of each county where the voters may reside; that the election shall be conducted according to the usual forms; that the participants therein shall be subject to all the legal pains and penalties for any violation of the law, and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish proper blanks to each regiment, and a sufficient number of copies of this law, and all others relating to the holding of elections, to enable them to act intelligently in the premises.

The expediency of the final passage of such a bill *may* be doubtful, but its merits deserve to be carefully canvassed by the Legislature, and Mr. Havens has certainly presented a very thoroughly-drawn base of operations.

On motion of Mr. Alvord, the resolutions of Mr. McLeod, of New-York, in relation to putting down the rebellion, were taken up, and the incident of the day in the Assembly was Mr. Coddington's speech on the proposition to urge our armies to an immediate advance. Its aim was to discourage public impatience, and urge confidence in the National authorities who have the matter in charge. It was about half an hour long, and was heard with undivided and eager attention. It was eminently the production of a scholar—clear, forcible and compact in style, and marked by great justness of thought and vigor of expression. I send herewith a full report which you will publish, and from which you can form your own judgment of its merits.

I did Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, much injustice yesterday, in stating that a check of $1,000 to him was among those named in the list handed in with the report of the District-Attorney. I made the statement upon the strength of hasty notes taken during the reading of the report, and supposed it correct. No such check is, however, mentioned, and I make, with much pleasure, a correction, demanded alike by justice and my own self-respect. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Munroe—Amending the Revised Statutes in relation to unauthorized banking.

By Mr. Farrar—Legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council for relieving the families of volunteers.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Connolly—Enabling the Croton Aqueduct Department to relay pavements.

By Mr. Willard—Establishing a Council of Conciliation to determine cases pending in the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. Ramsey—Amending the Divorce laws.

By Mr. Sandford—Making the cost of printing for the Insurance Department chargeable to the Insurance Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the General Insurance law.

Mr. Bell, from the Finance Committee, reported concurrent resolutions that when necessary to impose any tax, other than duties, the amount needed be estimated, and each State be allowed to assume payment and collect the assets of the same. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Governor sent a report to the Engineer-in-Chief, respecting the harbor and coast defences. Ordered to be printed within two days.

The report is long, and contains valuable information and suggestions in regard to our National defences.

Messrs. Fletcher and Allen were added to the Committee on Militia and Public Defence.

The following Select Committee was appointed to investigate the State Military Board: Messrs. McMullen, Hasbrouck, Wheeler and Provost.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Favorably, to amend the law regulating insurances in Foreign companies in the State.

Favorably, to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance companies.

Unfavorably, for the establishment of a Military Academy in Western New-York.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of direct taxation by the General Government, was postponed until Friday noon, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Hulburd, Chairman of the Committee.

Committee rules were reported, favoring the creation of a Standing Committee of Seven on Federal Relations, and increasing the number of reporters to twenty.

A spicy debate ensued upon the report, when it was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Bank of Troy to reduce its capital stock was passed, being the first bill passed this session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Havens—To extend the right of suffrage to citizens of New-York, while absent on military duty.

Mr. McCabe—To amend the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company's Charter.

Mr. Cowles—To incorporate the Commonwealth Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. Mason—For punishing the misapplication of money by public officers.

Mr. Waterbury offered a resolution for giving butter among the rations, and cutting off other surplus rations. Laid over.

Mr. Reddington introduced a resolution for a special Committee on the Amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. Laid over.

Mr. Tracy introduced a concurrent resolution in favor of abolishing sutlers in the army. Laid over.

The concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. McLeod, calling for an immediate aggressive movement by the grand army, was called up, and Mr. Coddington proceeded to address the Assembly.

SPEECH OF MR. CODDINGTON.

Mr. Speaker: I ought, perhaps, Sir, to apologise to the House for inflicting upon it last week a resolution which might seem inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of this body. I should not, Sir, have noticed the gentleman's resolution had it not represented the spirit of a class of croakers whose feverish officiousness has accomplished much mischief in the past, and may attempt much more in the future.

Towards the gentleman from the Ninth District I entertain, Sir, a due regard. His position, and worth entitle him to that regard. But, Sir, my risibilities were too vigorously invoked to restrain me from demonstrating the absurdity of his resolution by identifying him personally with its execution.

I came to Albany, Sir, in a civil capacity. Hoping to do my part in legislating for the best interests of the City and State of New-York, I brought with me only a few plain clothes without cocked hat or regimentals. *Croswell's Manual* and not *Hardee's Tactics* was my guide. But, Sir, that gentleman's resolution urging an aggressive movement by our army supposes a thorough knowledge on our part of the propriety and possibility of such an advance; the preparation, capacity and completeness of all the elements composing that vast array of armed destructiveness. Certainly it implies, too, that all this formidable force is quiet only because we are silent; that it is waiting for our resolution to give itself resolution to advance. Sir, it resolves this body into a Generalissimo of the Army of the Republic; it constitutes the Legislature of the State the Commander-in-Chief of the National crisis; it substitutes popular impatience for the cautious combinations of scientific strategy. In theory it deposes the President, deposes the Secretary of War, deposes the military plan of the campaign, deposes the common sense of the country, which is patiently awaiting the hour when the soldier's drill shall save the nation's life. Sir, George Washington was seven years emancipating a less extensive country, and with not half the foe to contend against. It took the combined forces of France and England three times the period our army has been encamped upon the Potomac to breach successfully a single fortress by the Black Sea.

The Richmond *Examiner*, I think, gives us the best practical solution of Gen. McClellan's inactivity. That partial journal says that those Northern mudsills and cowardly assassins are, by science and drill, becoming rapidly transformed into veteran troops. What, Sir, would be the momentous consequence of a move of that immense host, and it should be defeated? Sir, the beautiful dream of our unity would be forever broken; the glorious volume of constitutional history closed. Europe, clamorous for Southern recognition, England imperative, France jubilant, the South a nation, and we a by-word, laughed at by our children, and jeered over by all more fortunate cotemporary Powers.

The Congress of the United States is sitting within sound of the drum-beat of the American army, and with its General in conference; that Congress has not suggested an advance. The smoke of its fires and camp-fires intercepts the prospect of the White House, and yet its inmate urged no forward movement. The resources of the country have been taxed to their utmost capacity in maintaining the gigantic struggle, yet the people are quiet. Though the banker has been attacked oftener than the tradior, though the sword has as yet only entered our financial sides, and richly has gushed forth the golden flood, though it has neither reached the traitor's heart nor shivered the traitor's cause, yet capital is silent because it knows how silently the forces for its redemption are accumulating, how calmly and completely leader and follower are learning their leaden lesson, so that victory may follow victory a regiment succeeds regiment gradually and brilliantly to the final consummation. I thought, Sir, the "On to Richmond" cry was dead. I thought it was choked in the death-rattle of its own victims. I thought it died with the shrieks of the dying at Manassas. Who shall count the cost and the crime of that cry and its bloody sequence. Who shall bring back its dead, who will live down its shame? The pride it wounded, the nations it shocked, the enemies it made, and the money it lost. Every home in America rocked under it. It sped the ball that shattered the heart of Cameron—it forged the iron that shackled the limbs of the noble Corcoran. Thousands of Northern heroes were hurried by it down to Southern dungeons as to welcome famine, fevers, suffocation and despair, rather than walk forth in God's sunshine under the sacrilegious shelter of a Southern oath.

I thought, Sir, the "On to Richmond" cry was dead, dead—buried under the tramp of six hundred thousand drilling loyal troops. I thought it dead, Sir, until I saw it rise from the resurrection table of the Ninth District. I hope I appreciate that gentleman's patriotic anxiety for his country's success. I know how hard it is in these times to keep our National sympathies from overflowing the limits of State duties. Our bodies are in Albany, but our hearts are at Washington, with a bleeding, suffering, perhaps a sinking country. Let us be anxious but not officious. We cannot save the nation by losing our patience or forgetting our duties. The civil relations of the Constitution suppose it the right and interest of the States to contribute advice as well as money in great general emergencies. Mutual confidence and cooperation, engendering mutual dependence and sympathy, tend to strengthen the bonds which bind the States to the Nation. But the genius of war, when in action, looks not for statesmanship to aim its iron blow. Its authority is peremptory and exclusive, because its knowledge is peculiar, and the danger it is to master, sudden, fearful and relentless. Confronting no civil argument, it can profit by no civil experience. And at last we have come to this, Sir; in the Nineteenth Century, in the country of Washington, in the age of universal suffrage, with all the elements of knowledge, with all the facilities for its wide-spread diffusion, with a church to warn, a home to love, and a ballot to protect us, the pride and progress of America has dropped into a cartridge box.

A voting and debating people have elected an eleven-inch columbiad to the chair in order to decide their differences.

Heaven seems to have decreed that our greatest blessings should be born of slaughter and contention; that the noblest aims which sanctify life should demand the greatest sacrifice of life.

No organic political principle, since the overthrow of the Philistines, has ever been settled without blood—the blood of the foreign foe in achieving national independence, the blood of the domestic traitor in repressing sectional ambition, and compelling the unity and concentration of national authority.

Hence the alacrity with which good men rush to righteous conflict. Hence the enthusiasm with which we have shivered the Peace Party, and carefully packed away its broken crockery in Fort Lafayette.

I, Sir, yield to no man in sympathy with this war. My democracy, Sir, at least has no white feather waving over it.

There is nothing so poisonous as peace when a nation is going to pieces. There is nothing so healthful as blood, when healthy things are to be bled for. There is no visitor so welcome as the crimson liquid whose vital flow shall stop the heart-beat of a nation's wrongs. Talk of peace! You might as well arm a regiment with rose-buds to storm a battery, as attempt to drop peace into the rifled muzzle of this iron controversy. Like the conjuror, who by the firing of his gun revealed in all its beauty the diamond ring which had been crushed before our eyes, so shall the firing of the National musketry restore the crumpling jewel of our nationality to all its priceless worth and beauty.

While we feel all this, hope all this, and aid all this, with our sympathies and resources, it is not wise, Sir, in us to leave to the chosen National leaders the wielding of the National difficulties? The local interests of the State are important enough to engross all our official time and energies. The recommendations of the Governor's Message alone would conscientiously occupy all the hundred days.

There are the harbor defences to be completed; the serious question of unusual taxation to be considered; alien laws to be relaxed; Banking interests to be regulated, city charters amended and created, and a thousand objects of legislation to be accomplished, with only a few days to effect it, and we swim off in the vast sea of National politics, while there stands a President, Cabinet and Congress to attend to their sworn duties. Look at the lobbying we have to watch—the bribery and corruption to punish and prevent. I think our best military manœuvre is to fall back from Washington and McClellan on New-York and Alderman Brady. Let us leave the question of the war prisoners in the righteous hands of President Lincoln, while we attend to the prisoners that are to be taken at home. Our mission is to strike down Northern rogues, while others are preparing to charge Southern traitors. When both are extinguished, let us disappoint croaking Europe by beginning anew the beautiful effect of a purer, wiser, and more harmonious self-government.

Sadly but sorely this ever-increasing corruption is disheartening the will and hope of high-toned citizenship. Many are asking themselves, shall we spend these thousand millions only to pass from heavy-armed treason to stealthy-stepping robbery. Everywhere the cry is, and the conviction is, that the virtue of the country is seceding from politics. Little good men are turning their backs on the ballot-box, and great good men are turning their backs on the State-House, and with their sense of duty and their hopes of humanity retreating into less corrupting forms of usefulness. They are falling back upon those inner intrenchments of liberty—the school, the church, the chair of learning, the periodical Press, the farm, and the home where politics come not save to relent or expire, and where higher than station, stronger than patronage, broods the calm conservative spirit of moral power, which, although it shares official power and warns official power, shall yet save both State and office from threatened absorption by sophist, knave or demagogue.

Without taking a vote on the resolution the Assembly adjourned.

WRECK OF A BRITISH FRIGATE.

Her Britannic Majesty's War Steamship Conqueror, of a Hundred Guns, Cast Away in the Bahamas.

A correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* writes from Nassau, under date of Jan. 12:

"You will have heard by the *Reindeer*, that Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Conqueror*, of 100 guns, has gone ashore at Rum Key. The *Bulldog* went to her aid and brought away yesterday forty cannon, and as many men of her crew as she could receive on board. On the 10th the *Steady* also went to the relief of the *Conqueror*, and found her, we learn, in a hopeless condition, filled with water and badly hogged. The *Nimble* had left to carry the news of the disaster to Admiral Milne, who is at Bermuda.

The *Conqueror* is one of the finest vessels of the British navy. It has been built but seven years, and its engine is of 800-horse power. It had transported a battalion of marines to Jamaica, and was on its way back, under canvas alone, to Bermuda, by way of the Crooked Island Channel. The undertaking was rash and unusual, and has resulted as I have told you.

Much indignation is felt here at the action of the United States Consul in selling to H. B. M.'s steamers *Bulldog* and *Steady* coal sent hither for the supply of American naval vessels.

Several vessels with cargoes destined for ports of the Southern Confederacy, have recently sailed from Nassau."

Trials and Sufferings of the Crew of the British Schooner Truro.

FOUR OF THEM TAKEN DOWN WITH FEVER—A COLLISION BETWEEN THE TRURO AND THE BARK SEA EAGLE, ETC.

The British schooner *Truro*, of Maitland, N. S., Capt. Colton, from Acquian, St. Domingo, arrived at this port yesterday, after a passage of 66 days, having touched at Great Inagua and Fortune Island for medical aid, the Captain, mate and two of the seamen being down with fever. At the latter place they were attended by a female physician, the widow of an English doctor, who treated the cases in a most skillful manner. After having partially recovered, and there being no seamen to be had, they proceeded to sea, and to add to their already unfortunate voyage, they were run into by the bark *Sea Eagle*, from Gibara for Philadelphia, and left in a sinking condition, although repeatedly asked to lay by her; and to still further cripple the schooner, one of her crew, who had not been sick, got on board the bark and was taken into Philadelphia, where it was reported that the *Truro* had sunk soon after the collision. But Capt. Colton, although very feeble and yet far from well, was not the man to give up, notwithstanding his bow was stove in, his bulwarks gone, plank-shear split, foremast almost useless, and the ship leaking 1,000 strokes per hour, he, by throwing overboard a part of his deck-load, succeeded in stopping the leak, and although the gales came from every quarter but a favorable one, succeeded in reaching Montauk, and thence to Long Island Sound, and so to this City.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Grau's season of Italian Opera, consisting of two weeks' performances here and in Brooklyn, will not commence until Wednesday next, the *interim* being occupied with rehearsals and the necessary preparations for the *debut* of Mme. Borchard. The possession of this singer enables the manager to produce some of the most favorite operas of the Italian *repertoire*, Mme. Borchard being a dramatic artist. It was in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" that the lady had the good luck to win the approval of the Boston critics. Mr. Grau is peculiarly fortunate in his *prime donne*. They are all young and handsome, and so different in styles that the usual jealousies and heartburnings are not likely to prevail amongst them. What is better, they "draw," the public being really interested in each new part that one or the other sustains. Miss Kellogg, we hear, is studying two new operas. It is clear that Mr. Grau intends to labor hard for success, and, we doubt not, will secure it. People have confidence in a man who does not make too many promises.

Recitation.—Miss Lathrop, a well-known teacher of elocution, will give an entertainment in the lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church this evening, reading selections from the serious and humorous poets, and introducing several timely *morceaux* of a patriotic character.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of a Soldier for Shoplifting.—Officer Oats, of the Third Precinct, yesterday arrested one of our volunteer soldiers upon the charge of stealing large quantities of goods from different stores in the City. The name of the accused is John Johns, a private in one of the regiments of the New-York volunteers. The stolen articles have been recovered. They consist of a soldier's secretary, a lady's secretary, three musical instruments, a large number of gold pens and pencil cases, six meerschaum pipes, two dozen pairs of kid gloves, and various other articles. Parties having lost property of this kind, are requested to appear at the Lower Police Court and identify it. Justice Brennan committed the accused for trial.

The Sigel Committee.—The Committee appointed at the great Sigel Mass Meeting, on Thursday night last, to convey the resolutions then adopted to Washington, and lay them before the President, started on their mission yesterday. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Andreas Willmann, Friedrich Kapp and Weil von Gernsbach.

Lecture by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.—This evening Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson will deliver a lecture at the Baptist Church, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

Fatal Result of the Public School Accident.—Isabella Murphy, the little girl who was so seriously burned, on Tuesday afternoon, in Public School No. 19, died yesterday morning, in great agony, at her parents' residence, No. 185 East Twelfth-street.

Meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

The delegates to this Committee met at the Republican headquarters, last evening, to organize. William S. Opdyke was elected Chairman, *pro tem* and the subject of contested seats was considered. After considerable discussion the delegation from the Seventh Ward, headed by William H. Merrill, was admitted. The Fourteenth Ward being contested, two members were admitted from each delegation, with power to choose a fifth. From the Twentieth Ward the delegation headed by John Waite was admitted. The following were then elected permanent officers of the Committee:

William S. Opdyke, President.
James H. Welch, First Vice-President.
Joseph D. Costa, Second Vice-President.
G. W. Jacques, Recording Secretary.
J. G. Abbe, Corresponding Secretary.
William H. Armstrong, Treasurer.
John Brady, Sergeant-at-Arms.
The meeting then adjourned.

Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

The following prisoners were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State: Peter Hanson, mate, and Edward Heckler, cook of the rebel schooner *Venus*; Cornelius J. Havon, Charles Eastwood, Charles Smith, James Smith, Timothy Canavade, Alfred Johnson, Edward English, Jacob Johnson, Joseph Parker, Francis Callahan, Daniel B. Harrington and John King, deserters from Confederate States fleet of Commodore Tatnall, off Savannah; Jacob Judy, James T. Bryan, James J. Colson and Capt. George J. Mahe, captured at Hilton Head.

Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, on the Taxation of Newspapers.

LETTER TO HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Ledger Office, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, Jan. 20, 1862.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

Dear Sir: It seems to me that you cannot be fully posted in regard to the news-agency business, or you would never have introduced the bill concerning it in the House of Representatives.

I am aware, as you state in your communication in to-day's *Tribune*, that the Government sadly needs additional revenue. And, so far as newspaper proprietors are concerned, I know of no class of men more willing to pay their share; but let it come in a proper shape. You have referred, in the discussion of your bill, to the immense circulation of the New-York *Ledger*. Will you permit me to inform the House of Representatives, through the Committee of which you are Chairman, that I would prefer to pay a tax of half a cent on every copy of that circulation rather than be compelled to conform to the requirements of your bill. It would be less onerous to give the entire profits of our business to the Government, while the war continues, than to have that business entirely destroyed. We are willing to be taxed; but, in common with other newspaper publishers, we do not want to have the present well-organized and satisfactory news-agency system of selling and distributing papers broken up, which would virtually be the effect of your bill.

If Congress considers it expedient to raise additional revenue off the circulation of newspapers, why would not a plan something like the following be a good one: Papers of one thousand circulation and less, to be free from taxation; papers over one thousand and less than five thousand, to pay a tax of one-quarter of a cent on every copy published, and all papers over five thousand circulation, to pay a tax of half a cent on every copy published.

This plan, of course, would cost the *Ledger* many thousands of dollars a year; but, as I have already said, we are willing, if necessary, to give the entire profits of our business, as long as the war lasts, to sustain the Government, but we do not want our business destroyed or knocked into pie.

ROBERT BONNER.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 540, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The Union Victory in Kentucky—The Effects of the Victory in Tennessee—The New Tax Bill—The Fate of Zollicoffer—The Changes in the Cabinet—Motion Along the Lines—Strangling the Rebellion, &c., &c.

USAGES OF THE WAR—An Abstract of Dr. Leiber's Lectures.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE—The Affair of the *Trent*—A Better Feeling with the Opening of the New Year—Confidence in Peace—Stocks and Cotton Up—The Position of France—The Question of the Blockade—Good Effect of Mr. Seward's Correspondence, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—With Copious Extracts from our Foreign Files, showing the Feeling Abroad.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS, Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A Battle with Fire!

SEVEN STORES BURNED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: At the great fire which occurred here on the 19th December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes which were in my building remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. road Hoga depot. JOHN M. OWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers, and $2,000 *in Bank bills*.

C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers, and about $400 *in paper money*. I would use no other.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, &c. Sizes of elegant finish, and suitable ornaments for the Parlor and Dining-room.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Highest Premium paid for American Gold at the Banking Office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

Chanler—Ward.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at No. 32 Lafayette-place, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., John Winthrop Chanler to Margaret Astor, daughter of Samuel Ward.

Beveridge—Wardrop.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. McCarroll, James B. Beveridge to Ada P. Wardrop, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Wardrop.

DIED.

Spivey.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a severe and lingering illness, of disease of the heart, Manoch Spivey, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the New-York Cricket Club, also the members of the Lebanon Encampment and Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 38 8th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Vandervoort.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, Carrie Capron, only daughter of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vandervoort, aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 102 West 49th-st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Buffalo, California and Milwaukee papers please copy.

Fox.—In this City, Ellen, the beloved wife of Michael Fox, a native of Sligo, Ireland, in the 36th year of her age.

There will be a Mass of Requiem celebrated for the repose of her soul at 10 o'clock this forenoon in St. Ann's Church, Astor-place. The remains will be removed from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Barton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Reuban R. Barton, son of Richard Barton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 101 West 49th-st.

Brown.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, Ellen Emily, daughter of William H. and Ellen E. Brown, aged 5 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Bedford-st., near Houston.

Webb.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, Isabella Graham, wife of Joshua Webb.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, northwest corner of 7th-av. and 13th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Sanders.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, after a short illness, Henry Sanders, of England.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Harris.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Sarah Louisa Harris, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Jane B. Harris, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 135 Henry-st.

Porter.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, Mary Anna, wife of Mortimer Porter.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

Clark.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, James S. Clark, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 105 Hicks-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

Shaw.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a short illness, Caroline Johnston, wife of Prosper P. Shaw, aged 36 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Stephens.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Lydia H. Stephens, aged 14 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the Union Baptist Church in Grove-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

Whittemore.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Jane H., widow of the late Samuel Whittemore, Esq., aged 87 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Wm. T. and Chas. R. Whittemore, and of her sons-in-law, Wm. Torrey and Henry H. Elliott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Timo. Whittemore, No. 14 West Washington-place.

Wilmerding.—At Fort Washington, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, Augustus, infant son of Chas. H. and Harriet B. Wilmerding.

Pratt.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, Capt. Daniel Pratt, born 1798.

Storms.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, Abraham Storms, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Tarrytown, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Robinson.—In Newark, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, Georgie, infant son of George D. and Ella Robinson, in the 2d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Barnett, No. 261 Mulberry-st., Newark, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) Jan. 23.

Lusk.—In Enfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Sylvester Lusk, and mother of Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps of this City, aged 73 years.

She was a fond and devoted mother, and an examplary Christian. Her end was peace.

Leowolf.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, Henrietta Louisa, widow of Dr. George Leowolf, and daughter of the late John S. Cram.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. depôt at 12:15.

Alexander.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 20, Elizabeth T., wife of Thos. A. Alexander, in the 63d year of her age.

☞ The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet, at the Lodge rooms, No. 163 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, this day, to pay the last token of respect to our late brother, P. G. Hanoch Spivey. By order of the N. G.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

Kentucky, Extra Class 35.—Jan. 22, 1862.
20, 14, 7, 27, 32, 11, 19, 68, 31, 6, 44, 26, 74.

Kentucky, Class 36.—Jan. 22, 1862.
27, 36, 21, 78, 64, 39, 48, 70, 47, 29, 9, 19, 60, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

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New-York *Times* Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st. corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

One, two, three and five dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No. 41 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 100½, 25, 202, 287, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1273, 1439, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2041, 2053, 2057, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081. *Part II.*—Nos. 1860, 558, 1876, 1878, 1880, 220, 418, 1106, 1758, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1908, 1910.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3223, 3225, 3227, 775, 3009, 3259, 3263, 3265 1939, 2892½, 2773, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 422, 3566, 2960, 3594, 3596, 3598, 3600, 3602, 3604, 3706, 3608, 3610, 3614, 3616, 3618, 3820. *Part III.*—Nos. 3056, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3085, 3093, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3544, 3010, 3572, 3580, 3584, 3592, 3378, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 798, 835, 837, 838, 840, *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 277, 611, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1826, 698, 290, 361, 725, 595, 820½.

PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court—JAN.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States et al. vs. *The Schooner Albion and Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Penguin*, on Nov. 25, 1861. No one appeared to oppose her condemnation as a prize. She was first discovered making for a point six or seven miles off North Edisto, S. C., and twelve or fifteen miles southeast of Charleston, but on being pursued by the *Penguin*, veered her course northerly in the direction of New-York. She exhibited to her captors a certificate of British Registry to Pembroke Saunders, of Nassau, N. P., merchant, executed Nov. 13, 1861, and a certificate of the due clearance of her cargo by the —— General at that port Nov. 16, and an affidavit, taken before the British Consul there resident, of Henry R. Saunders, to the verity of the invoice of the cargo, the bills of parcels of the cargo shipped, and the shipping articles purporting to have been executed by the master and crew of the *Albion* on Nov. 15, for a voyage from Nassau to New-York and back.

On Nov. 23, the schooner was boarded by a Lieutenant from the U. S. ship *St. Lawrence*, off the coast of Georgia, and he indorsed on her register a warning not to enter any port south of Hampton Roads, on account of blockade.

Two of the seamen, examined *in preparatorio*, testified that they had no knowledge of any attempt or design on the part of the schooner to enter a blockaded port, nor any actual knowledge that Charleston or the contiguous ports were blockaded, and supposed she was truly prosecuting a voyage from Nassau to New-York. One of them, however, admits that the vessel had run so near the South Carolina coast, and headed so directly toward it, as to render her movements suspicious.

The other witness, however, on his examination before the Prize Commissioners, made an unreserved and apparently an ingenuous and credible exposure of the whole enterprise.

He was the mate of the vessel, and part owner of her and the cargo. He states that he and her master, and the other owners of the vessel and cargo, have for many years been residents, with their families, in Savannah, Ga. The vessel was purchased by them solely with their own funds, as was the cargo. The voyage commenced from Savannah to Nassau. The vessel was there laden with cargo owned by them, and sailed for their benefit. They had long known of the blockade of Savannah and Charleston, and of the Southern coast generally. Her voyage was to be from Savannah to Nassau, and back to Savannah, or some such blockaded port as they could get into. After she departed from Nassau, she was never directed toward New-York, nor intended to make that course, further than that, on discovering that she was chased by the *Penguin*, she assumed a course toward New-York, hoping to escape pursuit.

It is needless to detail the testimony further. There are no facts produced in contradiction of this evidence, and it is conclusive of the confiscability of vessel and cargo, both as showing it to be wholly enemy property, and as demonstrating that if it could successfully wear a neutral cloak, it was procured, shipped and transported for the purpose of evading the blockade, which it attempted to run.

Vessel and cargo condemned as lawful prize.

The United States et al. vs. *The schooner Hannah M. Johnson and cargo.*—This vessel and cargo was forfeited as enemy property some months since, but leave was given to the claimants to give further proofs that the cargo belonged to neutral or loyal owners. Such further proof was offered as to 99 hides claimed in behalf of Leop ld Lithauer, and 60 bales of cotton claimed for C. C. & H. Taber, of New-York.

Held by the Court—The hides were shipped by Wiener in his own name, and continued his property to the time of capture. They never came to the hands of Lithauer, by actual or symbolical delivery from the New-Orleans owner. They were designed, no doubt, in the process of negotiation and arrangement between Wiener and Lithauer, to be remitted by the former, and were expected to be accepted by the latter in credit upon an open account in their mutual dealings, but they had never in the transition so changed hands as to become the property of Lithauer, or to operate an acquittance to their value of the liabilities of Wiener to him. They remained in point of law the property of the New-Orleans merchant, and must have continued so, without his consent had been proved to indorse the bill of lading to Lithauer, or otherwise transfer the property to him. It was no doubt a mental understanding and purpose with Wiener that the goods should go to Lithauer, but that design, if existing, failed of being carried into effect, and could not by the rules of prize law be so done after the intervention of the legal rights of the captors. (Wheat. on Captures, 85, sec. 16. The Abo. 1, Spink's Prize Cases on Appeal, 46.)

Accordingly the hides left New-Orleans in the ownership of a trader resident there for many years, and after the war between that State and the United States was set on foot. When seized they were enemy's property. The master of the vessel has alone intervened and claimed the hides in the character of owner and carrier. He shows no proof of any right of property in himself. It must accordingly follow that the exportation of the hides from New-Orleans was by the shipper for his own interest.

The claimants, Taber & Co., prove that in June last they received the 60 bales of cotton as consignees and cotton brokers. No bill of lading accompanied the shipment. The master's manifest, attested at New-Orlean's May 14, and his freight list of the same date, represent the cotton as shipped at New-Orleans by F. M. Taber. It was remitted through the agency of Jacob Barker for Mr. Fish, who was at the time a resident also of New-Orleans. The order to deliver the goods to Barker was made on the drayman's receipts of the cotton on board of the vessel before she sailed from New-Oleans (May 14) and Fish's letter addressed to Barker, May 22, shows that he still continued to act as owner of the goods, and directed their consignment in New-York to Taber & Co. Barker subsequently, on July 23, by letter of that date in New-York to Taber & Co., recognizes Fish's ownership in it, and directs them to deliver the cotton, or the avails of it, to Mr. Hendrickson, of Rhode Island. He never made any advances to Fish upon the assignment of the cotton to him, and Fish continued acting as sole owner until it, or its avails, went to Hendrickson in July last. Mr. Fish still continues a resident of New-Orleans.

The further proofs have in no way varied the case as it stood upon the original evidence, and the decision of condemnation must now be made final as to this cargo also.

Important Decision Respecting Realty—The Crystal Palace Held to Have been Real Estate.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, the 21st.

It will be remembered that the action was brought to recover of the defendants the sum of $5,000 upon a policy of insurance issued by them upon the Crystal Palace.

The defence was mainly that the Crystal Palace building was personal property belonging to the Receiver, and *not* realty, belonging to the City. It was therefore, argued that the City had no standing in Court, and could not maintain the action to recover the insurance.

After receiving the instructions of the Court, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Heavy Verdict in a Crim. Con. Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Barbour.

Sachs vs. *Bertrand.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendant for an alleged criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday.

The jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $2,500.

A Case Against the Pilot Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—LEONARD, J.—The eighth section of the Act of 1853, for regulating pilotage, &c., requires a record to be kept of all the official transactions and proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Section 12 authorizes the Board to declare and enforce forfeitures of pilotage upon any mismanagement or neglect of duty by the pilots, and to establish and enforce needful rules and regulations.

Section 23 authorizes the Commissioners to suspend any pilot, and revoke his license on proof of negligence, carelessness, willful direction of duty, or disobedience of any lawful rule or regulation of this Board.

Section 24 requires the Commissioners to hear and examine all complaints duly made in writing against any pilot for misbehavior, neglect of duty, or breach of the rules or regulations of the Board.

Section 25. Before any pilot shall be suspended longer than a month, or be removed, he shall be notified in writing to appear before the Commissioners, specifying the nature and substance of the complaint, which notice shall be served personally at least five days before the time fixed.

Section 26 directs the issuing of subpœnas for witnesses, and their examination on oath before the Commissioners in all cases where the power to hear and examine questions relating to the rights of the pilots is conferred on them.

SEC. 27. The decision of a majority of the Commissioners shall be conclusive.

A complete system is thus provided, making it the duty of the Commissioners, among other things, to keep a record of the proceedings. Upon *certiorari* it is their duty to make return thereof.

No record has been returned to the writ in the present case.

I infer from the affidavit submitted that no notice in writing was served on the relator, and no statement of any charge against him.

The affidavit of the President of the Board shows that the relator voluntarily came before the Commissioners, and signed a statement in writing of the facts involved in the complaint against him, and submitted it for their decision.

It may be that the relator thereby waived notice in writing requiring him to appear, and also waived service of the specification of the complaint against him required by section 25.

The law plainly requires the Commissioners to reduce their proceedings to writing, and keep records of their official transactions.

It is the right of the pilots, as it is the duty of the Commissioners, that these records should be preserved.

The Commissioners are, in some respects, a judicial body, sitting in judgment upon important subjects, involving questions of great magnitude and interest to the pilots.

To disregard the provisions of the law, while the Commissioners sit as a tribunal of justice, is to deprive themselves of jurisdiction. The judgments of the Board, regularly pronounced in cases within their jurisdiction, where the forms required by law have been observed, are not subject to review in this or any other tribunal.

It was suggested by the counsel for the Commissioners that, in a case where the party would be justly subject to removal on a renewal of the proceedings in due form before the Board of Commissioners, this Court would not reverse the proceedings now brought before them by *certiorari*.

It is not necessary now to pronounce upon this question.

If the Commissioners cannot return a written notice to appear, and a specification of the charges against the relator in writing, which have been served on the relator, they can, at least, return the statement which the relator signed and submitted to them for their decision, and this they should do.

The motion requiring the defendants to make a further return, so as to cover the whole record, must be granted, but is, in other respects, denied.

H. R. Cummings for the relator; Wm. A. Butler for the defendants.

Further Opinions in the Old Police Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Mullen and Leonard.

The People ex rel. Hanrahan vs. *The Board of Police.*—In this case the jury found for the defendants on all the issues of fact involved, and against the relator, still the relator asked that a peremptory *mandamus* issue for his relief.

The issues of fact submitted to the jury were those many times before stated:

First—Whether the relator had received or had any valid appointment, warrant or authority as a member of the Police force?

Second—Whether the relator, upon the organization of the Board of Police under the act of 15th of April, 1857, withdrew from the Police force established by said act, and disclaimed holding office or doing duty as a member of the Police force?

Third—Whether the relator took office under the ordinance passed by the Common Council set forth in the case, and acted under said ordinance until the 3d of July, 1857?

Fourth—Whether the relator, since the passage of the act of April 15, 1857, for his private gain and profit, entered into other employments in no wise connected with but inconsistent with his duties as a member of the police force, and receive l large profits therefor.

All these issues but the third, were in Gorman's case, and upon all of them the jury found for the defendant.

The General Term, however, held in that case that these facts constituted no defense, and ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to issue.

That opinion was made the basis of the decision in the present case, and a peremptory *mandamus* was ordered.

In the cases of The People ex rel. Peck vs. The Board of Police: The People ex rel. Murphy vs. The Board of Police; and The People ex rel. McGuire vs. The Board of Police.—Same order.

Title to City Real Estate—The Statute of Limitations.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Jeremiah Towle vs. *Simpson Tolan and Isaac E. Smith.*—In 1802 Mary Clark devised a large estate in lands, mostly under water, situated in Chelsea, in this City, to Thomas B. Clark and his children, giving a life estate to Clark, and on his death, the fee to be vested in his children.

The property lies between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, embracing Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues and the valuable water privilege on the North River situated between those streets.

During the Winters of 1815 and 1816 the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing a sale of the land to be made under the direction of the Chancellor. Sales were subsequently made thereof with the approval of the Chancellor.

This action is brought in respect to one lot to test the validity of such sales; and the determination of the present case will likely govern the entire remaining portion of the property.

The defence is that the defendant's grantors, (the owners of certain lots of uplands,) received a grant from the Corporation of New-York to the lot in suit, which was then under water.

That they filled in the lot, and that they and their guarantee, the defendant Smith, and the defendant Smith's lessee, the defendant Tolan, have ever since occupied and held undisturbed possession of the lot, and it is contended that they having enjoyed undisputed and adverse possession of the land for more than twenty years, they are now the legal owners.

The land is very valuable, and the amount to be determined by this decision is several hundred thousand dollars.

Case still on.

Nelson Chase and N. D. Ellingwood for plaintiffs; D. D. Field and Dudley Field for defendants.

A Mixed Divorce Case—Adulterated Adultery.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Wm. Fowler vs. *Eliza Fowler.*—Between these parties several suits for divorce, limited and full, have been commenced, and in some way disposed of, before the commencement of this action. In this suit each party charges the other with adultery, and demands a divorce. Each also denies the charges preferred by the other. The case is still on.

Ambrose Gilchrist for plaintiff. C. B. Smith and Malcom Campbell for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, William Griffin *alias* McDonald, native of Ireland, 34 years of age, was tried and convicted of bigamy, in having married Anne Cannon, Dec. 13, 1861; he having another wife living at the time, whom he married in June, 1860. Both of the marriage certificates were produced, the first marriage having been performed by Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and the last by Rev. Geo. W. McClosky, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, New-York. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

William Bixby, native of New-York, 22 years of age, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was convicted of assault and battery and remanded for sentence.

Ann Finn, English, 17 years of age, and Mary Clark, Scotch, 21 years of age, were tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Magdalena Karlismith, of a portmonnai, containing $2 in money, in Houston-street, on the 3d inst. Remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Dennis Doyle, Irish, 30 years of age, was tried and convicted of robbing James Cosgrove of $3 75, at a porter-house in Third-avenue. Other parties were engaged in the robbery who have not yet been arrested. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hackensack and New-York Railroad Company vs. *Boardman.*—Reference ordered.

Johnson, &c., vs. *Allen.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Dickinson vs. *Dickinson.*—Referred back to referee, to take proof as to the age of plaintiff at the time of her marriage, and her present age.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Banks vs. *Burns.*—In this case the bond must be executed conditional to pay judgment if affirmed, and the cost of appeal to be executed by sureties to be approved by one of the Judges of this Court, in ten days after service of this order.

Goddard vs. *Crosley.*—The demurrer is well taken. Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Personal.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of Jan. 18, says:

Yesterday, MIKE FOLEY received a letter from DUDLEY KAVANAUGH, of New-York, notifying him of his acceptance of his (FOLEY'S) challenge to play a home and home match of billiards, 1,000 points caroms, for $500 a side. The first match will be played in this city, March 6th. The second match will be played in New-York City, April 3d. A forfeit of $250 a side will be placed in the hands of Mr. HENRY J. COLTON, of New-York, who is stake-holder. Mr. COLTON held the stakes in the celebrated match between PHELAN and SEREITER. The game in this City will be played in some Hall to which the public will be admitted on paying an admission fee, and the proceeds, over and above hall rent, will probably be donated to the Soldiers' Aid Society. The match will attract a large number of strangers to this City. KAVANAUGH beat FOLEY in a match for $500 about the time of the PHELAN and SEREITER match, but "MIKE" is confident now of his ability to turn the tables. In case each of the contestants wins a game, it is suggested that they play the "rub" game in Buffalo for $1,000 a side. This is not determined, however.

Census of Canada.

BY ORIGINS AND RELIGIONS.

An abstract of the Census of Canada by origins, shows the following results in 1861:

	L. Canada.	U. Canada.	United Ca.
England and Wales	13,139	114,290	127,429
Scotland	13,160	98,792	111,952
Ireland	50,192	191,431	241,623
Natives of Canada, not of French origin	167,578	869,592	1,037,179
French origin	847,320	33,287	880,607
United States	13,641	50,758	64,399
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island	977	4,383	5,360
New-Brunswick	852	3,214	4,066
Newfoundland	232	487	719
West Indies	137	532	669
East Indies	49	203	252
Prussia, German States and Holland	949	22,906	23,855
France	672	2,389	3,061
Italy and Greece	114	104	218
Spain and Portugal	55	96	151
Sweden and Norway	220	261	590
Russia and Poland	56	161	227
Switzerland	81	617	698
Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands	628	529	1,157
All other places	128	541	669
Colored persons	190	11,223	11,413
Indians	4,576	7,841	12,717
At Sea	61	323	384
Not known	414	1,395	1,809
Totals	1 110,664	1,390,091	2,506,755

The following is the census of Canada, by general abstract of religions, in 1861:

	L. Canada.	U. Canada.	United Ca.
Church of England	63,322	301,565	374,987
Church of Rome	942,724	258,141	1,200,865
Estab. Ch. of Scotland	23,688	108,963	132,649
Free Church of Scotland	14,770	143,043	157,813
United Presbyterian	5,149	51,378	56,527
Wesleyan Methodists	25,879	218,427	244,246
Episcopal Methodists	2,537	71,615	74,152
New Connection Meth's.	1,292	28,200	29,492
Other Methodists	874	23,330	24,204
Baptists	7,751	61,559	69,310
Lutherans	857	24,299	25,156
Congregationalists	4,927	9,357	14,284
Quakers	121	7,383	7,504
Bible Christians	184	8,801	8,085
Christians	298	5,018	5,316
Second Adventists	2,305	1,050	3,355
Protestants	2,584	7,514	10,098
Disciples	5	4,147	4,152
Jews	527	614	1,241
Menonists and Tunkers	—	8,965	8,965
Universalists	2,289	2,234	4,523
Unitarians	650	634	1,284
Mormons	3	74	77
No religion	1,477	17,373	18,850
No creed given	5,728	8,121	13,849
Other creeds not classed	678	14,284	14,962
Totals	1,110,664	1,396,091	2,506,755

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Hamburg	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

P. E.—I AM SINCERELY IN EARNEST, AND DESIRE it very much. Absence from the City prevented earlier notice. Address "WALDO," Box No. 128 *Times* Office, or through personal.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, and of the first respectability, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be of an amiable disposition, and possessed of intelligence and refinement, and have a taste for music. Any lady, having the above requirements, will please address, in confidence and sincerity, FRANK, Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in a very valuable patent for an improvement in the propulsion of vessels or canal boats by steam. For vessels much greater speed may be obtained with the same power than with the common screw. For canal boats any required speed may be run without producing a swell in advance of the boat, and consequently no injury to the banks, and without grounding at the stern, as the water is kept comparatively level in the canal. For interview and particulars address Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

$5,000—WITH AN ACTIVE MAN, CAPABLE of taking care of the financial department—is wanted in a safe and profitable manufactory. Sales can be made to the amount of $30,000, for cash. None but parties of the highest respectability and good business capacity need apply. Address, for two days, H. B. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

$1,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a safe, exclusive and very profitable business; association unexceptionable, and fully understanding the entire business. Address S. A. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STAND FOR ALL kinds of produce, in a City market; the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once; must be sold to close an estate. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$5,000 WANTED FOR A YEAR—FOR which a large compensation and ample security in staple merchandise will be given. Address B. F. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE IN BLANK, PAYABLE TO THE order of L. D. Coman, and indorsed by him, for $1,600, dated Jan. 20 or 21, 1862, at ninety days. The public are notified not to purchase said note, as the indorser will not be held responsible for the payment.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Pain Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private boarding house; she has lived a good many years in a boarding-house; has the best City reference; has lived three years in last place. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber waitress, by a young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited; apply at No. 220 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is also a good plain sewer. Can be well recommended from her last place in the City, and also is capable of doing her work well. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable English girl, with excellent reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress. Can set her table in good style and keep the dining-room and silver in the best of order; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the very best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., near West 34th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; can do all kinds of pastry; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended with good City reference. Call Jan. 21 or 22 at No 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th st., third floor, front room, a few doors from 6th-av.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her late employer, No. 74 East 20th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would take a situation as head cook in a boarding-house; best references given. Call, for two days, at No. 133 26th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 787 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 254 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st. Can give good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, by a respectable girl, in the country or city. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 111 Broome-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker and laundress, wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, in the above capacity; will do the housework of a small private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room. Best references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; understands sickness, and no objection to children or to going out of the City. Address for five days E. B., No. 31 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Wanted, by an English gentlewoman, a situation as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid. Address M. A. B., Union-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; is neat, willing and obliging; has the very best reference from her last employer, where she lived four years. Call at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation to do the general housework in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation to do general housework for a small family, and is willing to devote her leisure hours in sewing; City or country no object. Call for three days at No. 136 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French flutting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French flutting; or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, industrious young woman, a situation as nurse, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or waiting; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel. Can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av. Ring the private door bell next the jewelers. She is a Protestant.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; quick at the needle, kind and attentive to the orders of her lady; wages, $6 to $7; or as family seamstress. Call or address No. 184 East 21st, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a smart intelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or can do waiting and chamberwork; is capable and willing and has good City recommendations; no objection to the country; to be seen until engaged at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 125 Madison-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress; is a good shirtmaker, cutter and fitter of children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing, and assist in chamberwork or the care of growing children, or light housework. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, between Macdougall and Varick sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a private family by the month or permanently, to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, shirts, underclothing, or baste for a machine; has City reference; wages moderate. Address No. 87 West 19th-st., rear building, or in the store, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands chamberwork; or would wait on a lady or young children. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a competent waitress, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 49 University-place.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS PRIvate secretary, amanuensis or copyist in a law, literary or insurance office, or as housekeeper to an elderly or invalid lady. The highest references will be given as to capability, character and respectability. Address, with real name and references, Miss L. S.,

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 $157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive 522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums $680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above $589,093 48
Less Return Premiums 73,609 34
Net Earned Premiums $515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. $336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses 76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits $101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:
Cash in Bank $88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks 498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest 93,668 63
$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums 21,502 50
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at 25,849 48
Total Assets $943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of April next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS SKIDMORE,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in the City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London: and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 30th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.

James H. Pinkney, James Irwin, James S. Fettie, Jno. McKesson, J. T. B. Maxwell, H. W. Belcher, Francis Tomes, Jr., Jno. Tappin, C. A. Conkling, Henry Anstice, Chas. H. Wilmerding, Henry Demarest, W. S. Hausford, P. Kemble Paulding, Junius A. Fuller,
Peter Cooper, Francis Brown, George Warren, James L. Todd, Wm. C. Barrett, A. S. DePeyster, Alden Wattles, A. C. Southmayd, Solomon Banta, Jno. H. Macy, James Rogers, Geo. W. Clark, Jno. Wilson, Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 and 159 CHESTER, CORNER OF ELIZABETH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, SAMUEL HADDEN,
JOSEPH WALKER, WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL,
THOS. W. PEARSALL, JOHN H. ADAM,
GUY RICHARDS, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
JOSEPH SAMPSON, HENRY R. REMSEN, and
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN H. ADAM was unanimously reelected President, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT Vice-President, JOHN MOWTON Manager, and THOMAS K. LEES Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD W. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the United States Steam Sugar Refinery Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of P. N. Spofford, No. 17 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. P. N. SPOFFORD, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 6c0 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—COMMERCE, CENTRAL PARK, Excelsior, Home and Goodhue Insurance Companies' Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE at F. P. JAMES & CO.'S, No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 16th inst. H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 56 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 8 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¾ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

VENEERS,
Of Rosewood and Mahogany, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented, which has been in successful operation during the past year. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface.
S. S. WILSON,
No. 169 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,
136 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 208 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $4; silver, $2.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 1
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's part of Jersey City, on
TUESDAY ..... Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY ..... March 3
TUESDAY ..... Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY ..... March 29
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $180; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE UNDERsigned gives his special attention to stowing vessels' cargoes of grain, and especially grain put on board by elevators, which he will stow and guarantee not to shift. Having a large force of experienced trimmers constantly employed, all orders in this line will be promptly attended to. LOUIS SNYDER, Stevedore,
No. 7 Produce Exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 5th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 5th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 304, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES G. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

METALS.

JAMES J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new, nut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
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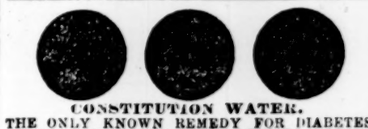

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival at that Port of the French and British Squadrons.

Gen. Prim Assumes Command of the Expedition.

The Flags of Great Britain, France and Spain Waving Over Vera Cruz.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PRIM.

Preparations for the Repression of the Guerrillas.

THE ALLIES SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

The Uprising of the Mexican People.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORV OF THE CRISIS.

By the arrival of the Spanish war steamer *Velasco* at Havana, from Vera Cruz, intelligence had been received to the 10th inst. We translate from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 16th, the following items:

The squadron of Her British Majesty arrived on the 6th before Vera Cruz, and on the afternoon of the 7th the fine steamer *Francisco de Assis*, of our squadron, anchored in the Port, having on board the illustrious Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS so impatiently expected by our soldiers. At the same time there arrived the allied squadron of France, which had made the voyage as convoy to His Excellency. His Excellency Gen. PRIM did not disembark until 9½ o'clock of the following day, when he was received with all the honors belonging to his high position. On the arrival of Gen. PRIM at the house prepared for his residence, he was waited upon by the greater part of the chiefs and officers of the expeditionary army, to whom he delivered a laconic but expressive discourse, stimulating them to continue interpreting, as before, the humane and philanthropic desires of the Government by presenting a model of order, of decision, and of discipline. Among other ideas presented by the General-in Chief in his brief discourse, we noticed the following:

"We do not come to this country to dominate it, nor to conquer it; we come to exact satisfaction for past injuries and acts of injustice, and to obtain guarantees for the future. I believe that, convinced of our loyal and just intentions, the Mexicans will not oppose us by force of arms; but, if they should adopt this course, upon them alone will rest the responsibility of what may result, and we shall have the satisfaction of having complied with our duty and with our rights. In this case, confiding in your valor, and in the justice of the cause we defend, I shall throw myself with joy into the midst of the peril, to point out to you the road to glory."

On the 9th, at 4 P. M., His Excellency the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS reviewed all the Spanish expeditionary army amidst great enthusiasm.

The disembarking forces brought by the French squadron are: 1,300 infantry, 500 Zouaves, 500 marine fusileers, 200 soldiers of the marine artillery, 60 marine artillerymen and 50 soldiers of the engineers. Total, 2,610. A great part of these troops have already disembarked.

With Gen. PRIM there arrived various officials appointed to the Custom-house, and Don BALBINO CORTES and Don NORBERTO BALLESTEROS, *attachés* of the diplomatic mission.

In conformity with the stipulations of the Convention celebrated between Spain, France and England, and according to orders communicated to that effect, the three flags of Spain, France and England have floated over Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Jan d'Ulloa since the 6th inst. That of England is to the right, that of France in the centre, and Spain to the left.

In anticipation of the arrival of Gen. PRIM and the Spanish, French and English forces which accompanied him, and that there might be sufficient room for their accommodation, the first battalion of the "Regimento del Rey" and the entire second brigade encamped outside of the gate "la Merced," in the plain, which is now protected by the advance guard, there remaining inside the city only the second battalion "del Rey" and that of the sharpshooters of "la Union."

All the acts of the Commanding-General in the occupation of Vera Cruz have been fully approved by the Captain-General of Cuba, as appears by the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER OF THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1862, AT VERA CRUZ.

His Excellency the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, under date of the 30th of December just passed, has been pleased to approve all the dispositions adopted by His Excellency the Commanding-General of this division in the occupation of this place, and has manifested to him that he is highly gratified with the activity, meritorious bearing, and efficiency which has been displayed by all the chiefs, officers and troops, and adds that he will make the same known to the Queen.

In consequence, His Excellency the Commanding General, comprehending how grateful it will be to all classes of this division to know that their conduct has so fully satisfied His most worthy Excellency the Captain-General, has charged me to publish the same in the general order of this day for the knowledge and satisfaction of all. VIDARTE.

On Monday there entered in our port the bark *Preble* and the schooner *Beautiful Star*, having on board 4,000 guns, a large case of percussion caps, and some 2,300 pounds of powder for the Mexican Government. The Commandant of the place ordered that these articles should be seized and deposited in store until further orders.

Various bands "of guerrillas," supposed to belong to the Mexican forces in Orizaba, Chiquihuite and other points, have endeavored during the last few nights to reach our advanced guards, and molest them under protection of the obscurity, the broken surface of the country and their familiarity with it. They have not, however, succeeded in causing any withdrawal of the advanced posts, but it is asserted that they have succeeded in surprising and carrying off one or two individuals.

The precautions against such attacks have been increased, and the Commanding General has made several reconnoissances—advancing on Friday the 4th with three battalions, by way of the Casa Meta and Venta de Dona Juana, but it was not possible to encounter any of these parties, as they always take good care to place themselves beyond pursuit. These expeditions, however, serve to explore the ground and accustom our troops to manœuvre upon it.

The *Prensa* denies this, and private letters assure me there was no such sortie. The truth seems to be that on the 4th, a regiment started with the intention of reconnoitering the Medellin road, but did not advance a mile ere they were driven back, as from every rock, tree and bush came an inimical shot. Accounts contradict each other: but all reliable ones agree that there is a formidable enemy around them One account says that Vera Cruz is surrounded, (in landward,) almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel reach the City, and many articles of prime necessity are sadly needed. Milk is not to be had, even for the hospitals; chickens from $2 50 to $3 each; tomatoes, 6¼ each, &c. There are a good number sick, and there have been many desertions. Between Chiquihuite and Puebla there are large forces of Mexicans, formerly enemies, but now consolidated and drilling *con amore* to fight the common enemy. It is not true that the Mexican families have returned to the city. A few Spaniards who fled to escape the presumed bombardment returned, but the natives vow to return only as conquerors. Great fears are entertained of an attack on Vera Cruz, by no means well defended from the land. Several sentinels have been shot during the night, and all who carelessly expose themselves beyond the city are shot down without knowing from whence comes the bullet.

Generals RIVERO, CAROVAJAL and CUILLAR occupy, under Gen. URAGA, the State of Vera Cruz.

To-day's *Diaro* (Havana) complains of the New-York Press, which, it says, accuses Spain of intending conquest, &c., in Mexico, and placing MIRAMON *pro tem.* at the head of the Government, if he can get together the relicts of his party and the remains of the Church parties, and denies that such is the desire of even H. C. M. These parties, since their heads deserted them, have disbanded, and many have given in their allegiance to JUAREZ. MIRAMON *stated publicly at Havana the other evening that he would in all probability remain here some time.* A coadjutor has arrived, BARANDIARAU, a violent reactionary, who has been some time in Washington.

A friend writing to us at the latest hour, concludes his letter with the following lines:

"Since the arrival of the Conde de Rens (Gen. PRIM) until the moment in which I am writing, so short a time has elapsed that I am unable to give you any news with reference to the line of diplomacy—in which I do not believe anything has yet been accomplished. You can be assured, however, no time will be lost."

Another correspondent writes as follows:

"The united flags of Spain, France and England now float over the city and fortress of Vera Cruz, and I do not believe that there can be any longer any doubt in the minds of the Mexicans with regard to the joint action of the three Powers in exacting the satisfactions which are due, and in inaugurating for the Republic an era of order and tranquillity. I have been informed that 3,000 men will soon be sent out in different directions to open communication between this place and the surrounding country for some leagues. We shall thus have our market better supplied with vegetables and other articles which we now lack, although they are not of first necessity. I should say, however, that the lack of fuel is beginning to be severely felt."

Under date of the 8th, a person who has resided in Vera Cruz for many years, writes to us as follows: 'Since the arrival of Gen. PRIM, much mention is made of the speedy departure of an expedition of 2,500 or 3,000 men, destined to scour the country around for some distance, for the purpose of exterminating the *guerrillero* bands which infest this district, and prevent the supplying of our market with vegetables, milk, fuel, &c. These people, who only live by rapine, maltreat and even assassinate the *arrieros* who attempt to bring these effects to the city, and their extermination has become necessary."

In this state of affairs, you can imagine how earnestly all desire the formal opening of a campaign against these "guerrilleros," who are in reality nothing more than cowardly robbers. From Chiquihuite to Puebla we hear that there are already situated large Mexican forces, but they are poorly armed, badly disciplined, and worse fed. It is not believed that they can make much resistance. According to report, they will not accept battle in form, but will defend themselves at the points where their batteries are situated, and then form guerrilla parties, but no one believes they can seriously dispute our passage to the Capital.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE CRISIS.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSING OF THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, DEC. 15, 1861.

CITIZEN DEPUTIES: You are about to suspend your legislative functions in the midst of the most difficult circumstances which have surrounded Mexico since her independence. Your final resolutions have risen, however, to the grave necessities of the moment, since on retiring you have conceded to the Executive all the faculties which are necessary to confront the perils which threaten us.

The Government, which sees in these extraordinary facilities an immense increase of responsibility, and which will exercise them only in the name of the national representation, without other title than the imperious emergency of the circumstances, nor other object than the salvation of the Republic, feels equal timidity in accepting them and desire to return them to the sovereign power from whence they proceed.

The supreme emergency of the present moment does not weaken the hope which the Government has manifested on another occasion, and which it still entertains, of averting the perils which threaten our nationality and of reëstablishing peace under the protection of law and of liberty.

In this work, so difficult, the Government has as guarantees of its success, the patriotism of the Mexicans and the spirit of reason and of equity which must prevail among the other nations. The Mexican Government remains faithful to its sentiments of peace and of good feeling toward other people, and of loyalty and moderation toward their representatives, and it hopes to be able to proclaim that the European Governments, whose judgment has been deceived by the enemies of our liberty, with reference to the situation of the Republic, will come to see in what they allege as injuries only one of the inevitable consequences of a revolution highly humanitarian in its character, which the country commenced eight years ago, and which has already begun to realize its promises, not only to Mexicans, but also for foreigners themselves.

These can easily comprehend that a revolution of reform which in its progress has wounded more or less, though occasionally, some interests, will in the end place upon a solid basis all that is most desirable in point of moral and material order, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the nation, and they will acknowledge that it has already substituted religious liberty, freedom of commerce, and fraternity with the emigrants from other countries, for the system of suspicion and of exclusiveness which until recently has dominated the interior and foreign policy of the Republic.

Other peoples cannot overlook, except momentarily, the interest which they have in aiding us with their sympathy in consolidating a revolution the fruits of which they will enjoy as well as ourselves.

For this it is that the Government hopes, in the war with which the Republic is threatened, that the voice of reason, of justice and of equity, will still be heard, and that rather than by the power of arms, the peril will be allayed by a just and equitable arrangement, compatible with the honor and the dignity of the nation. But if it shall not be so, if it results that our hopes are frustrated, the Government will employ all the energy which love of country and a consciousness of right can inspire, to stimulate the people to defend their revolution and their independence, having, as the guarantees of our success, the justice of our cause and the patriotism which, among all the citizens of the Republic, has been aroused by the sole announcement that the independence of our country might be in peril.

The Government will do its duty, and if, as it does not doubt, Mexico, by a supreme effort of her sons, is preserved through a foreign war, and has the happiness to see peace again reëstablished, Congress, at its next session, will come together to take advantage of this position, and by dictating wise laws, will consolidate, and finally establish, our Independence, Liberty and Reform.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT: Progress is a law of humanity; but this to develop itself has required among all peoples these terrible crises which are called revolutions. History teaches us that all nations to reach reform and true civilization have had to pass through terrible proofs and to suffer unhappy sacrifices, and it has been often seen that the most powerful peoples have touched upon the border of ruin, but have saved themselves notwithstanding by the faith and by the union of their sons.

Mexico passes at this moment through one of these difficult situations, because the upturning which it has been necessary to have felt throughout its society to establish the reform and secure the regeneration of the country, has given rise to immense difficulties as well in the interior as in the exterior relations of the Republic. The Congress of the Union has comprehended this state of things, and its labors have demonstrated that its attention has been divided between the civil struggle which has devoured us and the foreign war which threatens us, and it has issued laws which tend to terminate in so far as possible the former, and which will impede or prepare the nation for the latter.

A law has been passed protecting the citizens in the enjoyment of the guarantees conceded to them by the fundamental code. This law, the fruit of long discussions, is, so to speak, the complement of the Constitution, which assures the rights of the man and of the citizen, and opens the tribunals to the complaints of those who shall feel injured in their rights by any of the authorities of the Federation or of the States. Without this law these guarantees would not really exist, but only be promised, because there existed neither the mode nor the tribunal which should repair in private cases the abuse of power to the prejudice of the individual, which latter only saw a remote and improbable indemnification for injuries occasioned by the agent of Powers which had no judge.

Postal and extradition treaties celebrated with the United States have been ratified. Respecting the principles which for a long time have constituted a phase of the civilization of Mexico, it has been expressly stipulated that neither those responsible for political offences, nor slaves, shall ever be the object of extradition. Thus, by an international compact with the United States will remain sanctioned forever the liberty of the slave by the fact of touching the Mexican territory, and forgetfulness for those who, for political errors, shall fly to the neighboring nation, pursued by the remorse of having coöperated toward the misfortunes of their country.

At the preceding period of sessions, and by the initiation of the Executive, Congress decreed the law of 17th July, which, among other provisions, suspended the payment of the diplomatic conventions. The members of the Cabinet hoped, and thus intimated to the House, that this law would not produce any conflict with those Powers whose payments were to be suspended, and as much for this reason, as from the right of self-preservation, for that period was a terrible one for the country; the suspension of all payments for two years was decreed, including those of the Conventions. But our diplomatic relations suffered from this law, which was resented by them, and the Executive presented to the House, as a solution of the difficulties with England, the treaty arranged between the Government of Mexico and the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty.

The stipulations of this treaty appeared to the House injurious to the nation, in that it recognized and covered with the British flag, besides the English Convention, the debt contracted in London in 1823, and the payment of the sum taken by the so-called Government of MIRAMON from the house No. 11 Calle de Capuchinas.

For the payment of all these credits, a very large part of the revenues of its Custom-houses was to be sacrificed, and at the same time the tariff of duties lowered and all existing prohibitions removed.

The question as to figures, however, would have been nothing, notwithstanding its great importance, if this treaty had not also contained stipulations humiliating to the dignity of the Republic. The national bonds, which were to be emitted in virtue of this treaty, were required, for their validity, to bear at the side of the signature of our Minister of Treasury, the signature of the agent of our creditors. By such condition, the paper which was to be emitted, as it was to be received on account of duties, would have a real monetary representation, and be without value if it lacked the signature of the agent of the creditors.

No nation of the world would have accepted such a humiliation, and Mexico consenting to it would, so to speak, have consented to stamp its money with the arms of England.

The administrators and employers were also to be subject to an effective tutelage, exercised by the Consular agents, and by the attorneys or agents of the English creditors, who could ask for their revision all the books and documents of the Custom-houses.

The Congress saw in all this, *intervention*; it saw, in all, reproach and dishonor for the Republic. The sovereignty of a nation cannot be preserved from the moment that it has not an absolute independence in the most unimportant of its acts, because although the individual in society may be free and yet depend upon an authority and have a judge, a nation can depend upon no one, and can have no other judge of its actions but Providence.

Congress, at the same time, desires peace; it desires it in the name of the Republic; it desires it at all costs and with whatever sacrifice; but never at the sacrifice of the National honor, nor of the sovereignty and independence of Mexico. The honor of Mexico was compromised in a shameful manner in this treaty, and Congress rejected it without hesitation.

But, as a proof of the morality of the nation, always desirous of complying with its compromises, and that it was not interest which moved the National representation to reject the Treaty, the law of the 17th of July, which suspended the payment of the diplomatic Conventions, was repealed in this part on the day following the rejection of the Treaty, and provision made for the payment of the dividends which would have been satisfied during the time for which the suspension had continued under the law.

War, however, appears certain; Spain hastened with a squadron, the Minister of the Emperor of the French asks his passports and retires, and the threat of a league between France, Spain and England against Mexico, is presented in the horizon as a tempest.

In these solemn moments the House believed that it was necessary that the Republic should prepare for the combat; Mexico is not a feeble and infirm nation as it has been sought to paint her in the eyes of European nations; and if the bloody struggles of long civil war have deprived her of part of her strength, the union of all of her sons will present her again powerful. Born of this conviction, the law of amnesty comes to procure the union of all Mexicans, with forgetfulness for all political offences.

The defence of the country is the glorious opportunity which Providence has prepared for those who were still combatting with arms in the hand against the legitimately-constituted Government, to cease this useless strife, and come to group themselves for the commencement of a National struggle, at the side of the flag which our fathers left to us in giving us independence.

Mexico has had political parties whose profound divisions have enveloped the Republic in blood; but Mexico has not had, nor will there ever be found traitors who will join the ranks of the enemies of the country.

By a decree, Congress, before closing its sessions, has authorized the Executive in the most ample manner to dictate all measures that it may deem necessary, under the present circumstances, to confront the situation, saving only the National Independence, and integrity of territory, and the principles of the Constitution and of the reform.

By this, the greatest proof of confidence which a legislative assembly of the country has ever given to the depository of the Executive power, the Congress confides to this power the salvation of the Republic, because it is convinced that in moments so supreme, energy and efficiency depend almost always upon unity of action; and this idea is found also in our fundamental code, in the part which authorizes Congress to concede to the Executive extraordinary faculties.

Incalculable is the weight which will rest upon the shoulders of the Executive; terrible is the responsibility which, from this day forward, he is about to assume upon himself alone; but, also, immense are the resources which are placed at his disposal, and unlimited the facilities which have been given to him.

The sole consideration of the necessity of saving the country decided Congress to take this step. Upon the Executive it now depends, and upon no other, to save the Republic, or precipitate it in the abyss.

The National Assembly suspends, to-day, its legislative labors; but it will remain always on the watch, as the sentinel of the public liberties, and ready to return to meet again at the moment when its presence shall be in any manner necessary for the good of the country. It will then receive from the Executive an account of this power which, to-day, it delivers into its hands with so blind a confidence.

If the foreign question is not settled pacifically, if a scene of war is to be spread out over our country, we will enter into the combat, and the justice of our cause, and the love of our country, will present more or less near, but always true and beautiful, a future for Mexico. God preserve the Republic.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ.

STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICO, AND ANCHORAGE OF ANTON LIZARDO, Dec. 14, 1861.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF H. C. M. IN THE ANTILLES.

SENOR GOVERNOR: The long series of injuries inflicted upon the Government of Her Catholic Majesty by that of the Republic of Mexico, the repeated violences committed upon Spanish subjects, and the blind obstinacy with which the Government of Mexico has constantly refused to listen to the just reclamations of Spain, always presented with the moderation and decorum proper to so chivalrous a nation, have placed my Government under the necessity of abandoning all hope of obtaining by conciliatory measures a satisfactory adjustment of the grave differences existing between the two countries.

The Government of Her Catholic Majesty resolved, however, to obtain full reparation for these many outrages, has ordered me to commence my operations by occupying the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, which will be held as a hostage security, (*prenda pretoria,*) until such time as the Government of Her Majesty shall feel assured that for the future the Spanish nation will be treated with the consideration which is due it, and that the compacts which have been celebrated between both Governments shall be religiously observed.

You will communicate with me through the Consul of France, charged with representing the commercial interests of Spain, within the term of twenty-four hours, reckoned from the moment you receive this intimation, whether you are disposed or not to surrender to me the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle, with the understanding that if your reply is negative, or if at the expiration of the time fixed I have not received any reply, from that moment you may consider hostilities as commenced, to which end the Spanish force will be disembarked.

It is my duty to inform you that, although I make this demand only in the name of Spain, according to the instructions which I have received, the occupation of this city and of the castle will serve equally as a guarantee for the rights and reclamations against the Government of Mexico, which the Governments of France and Great Britain have to make good.

It remains for me to make known to you that the mission of the Spanish forces does not in any way interfere with the internal political questions of the country. All opinions will be respected, no censurable act will be committed, and from the moment that our troops occupy Vera Cruz the Spanish chiefs will respond for the security of the persons and property of its inhabitants, whatever may be their nationality.

To you, and to the other Mexican authorities, it belongs to afford protection to foreigners until that occupation shall be carried into effect, whether it be pacifically, or by force of arms. If Spanish subjects, or other foreigners, should be persecuted or outraged, the forces which compose this expedition will find themselves under the severe but unavoidable necessity of recurring to reprisals.

I entertain the hope that whatever may be your resolution, you will act with that discretion which is to be expected, and, penetrated with the conviction that the Spanish forces, always humane, always noble and loyal, even with their enemies, will not take the first step in the path of violences, reprehensible even in case of war; will avoid all species of crimes whose sole result would be to make more difficult, if not impossible, the arrangement of the pending international questions. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you the assurances of my consideration. JUAN GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCARA.

To the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, &c., &c., &c.

REPLY OF GOV. LLAVE.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
GOVERNMENT OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

SIR: I am in possession of the communication which was delivered to me by your Commissioners at 1 P. M., on the 14th inst., and beg to inform you, that while I have made myself acquainted with its contents, and forwarded a copy to the Commander-in-Chief of the eastern forces, I have sent the same, by express, to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. As you inform me that it is your determination, after the expiration of twenty-four hours, to attack this city and the Fort of Ulloa, and that, in demanding their surrender, in virtue of your mission, you are merely desirous of holding them as hostages, I shall retire with the Government under my charge to an adjacent point, not only with a view to preserving order, but to transmit to you the reply of my Government, on which I depend.

The recommendation which you have made relative to the respect due to foreigners was unnecessary, as in this Republic those belonging to other nations are so much respected, and enjoy so many advantages, that I can assure you the condition of a Mexican citizen is disadvantageous as compared with that of a foreigner. As a proof of what I state, I may cite the testimony of many honorable foreigners who live amongst us, and, above all, the conduct observed by the Mexicans under present circumstances.

The news of the war which Spain has brought upon Mexico has for some days been known among us, and, notwithstanding this, and the indignation excited by the injurious articles contained in several of the newspapers of the Peninsula, the Spaniards have been respected, and not only have they not in any way been injured, but they have not even in the slightest degree been insulted.

Badly disposed persons, and perhaps even degenerate Mexicans, have given sinister information to European Governments, but the truth is what I have stated, and the time may perhaps come when you will see this and judge for yourself.

Whatever may be the lot that awaits this city, I have to inform you that by order of the Federal Government the Town Council will remain with a force of Police and some neutral foreigners, the latter armed at my request, with the sole object of preserving order up to the last moment.

As the object of the above-named Corporation, and the forces belonging thereto, is merely as indicated above, I trust in your gentlemanly character and the good discipline of your subordinates to respect the said body and the above mentioned forces.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that it is much to be regretted that nations, who, on account of their origin and identity, as well in language as in customs, ought to remain united and on intimate terms of friendship, should to-day, for groundless reasons in my opinion, find themselves on the point of opposing each other and commencing a struggle, the end of which cannot well be seen.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my most distinguished consideration.

Liberty and Reform.

IGNACIO DE LA LLAVE.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 15, 1861.

To the Commander of Her Catholic Majesty's forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, DOBLADO, TO THE GOVERNOR OF VERA CRUZ.

SECRETARY OF STATE, AND DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT.

The Citizen President to whom I have given account of the communication directed to you by the Commander of the Spanish naval forces, and of that which you sent to that Chief in reply, has ordered me to say to you to follow punctually the instructions which have been given by him beforehand for the case, which has now arrived, of the open commencement of hostilities on the part of the subjects of Spain, and that it is to be now left to the military action of Gen URAGA, who commands in chief the Mexican army, to proceed in his sphere in conformity with the provisions that have been made.

Far will it be from the Government of the Republic to direct itself to a chief who, throwing aside all the formalities of the rights of peoples, commences by demanding the delivery of a city. The cry of war that the whole nation has spontaneously uttered, marks out to the Government the path which it should follow, and it will not be the Citizen President who will recede before a foreign invasion, and with all the more reason when in this case Mexico does no more than repell force by force, using its most unquestionable natural right.

I inclose to you, by superior order, a copy of the decree and circular which have to-day been remitted by extraordinary express to the Governors of the States, recommending to you to second with all the energy and activity demanded by the circumstances the plans of the Government, by the faithful execution of which the President does not doubt the invasion which threatens to destroy our liberties and our independence will be effectually repelled.

Liberty and Reform. DOBLADO.

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1861.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT.

By order of the Citizen President, I have the satisfaction of remitting to you copies of the communications exchanged between the Commander of the Spanish forces at Vera Cruz and the Citizen Governor of that State, as well as of the decree and manifesto which the Supreme Magistrate has thought proper today to issue in order that the States should arouse to the defence of our independence.

After having exhausted all means of a pacific settlement between Spain and Mexico, the Government of the Republic, strong in the consciousness of right, and feeling all the impulse of the popular opinion pronounced for war, accepts that which has been inflicted by the Spanish forces in a mode so unheard of, because its right is unquestionable to repel force by force, and it protests before the civilized world that the responsibility of all succeeding acts will fall solely upon the Government of the Queen of Spain, who so inconsiderately has espoused the unjust charges with which the enemies of the liberty of Mexico have sought to speculate.

Notwithstanding our intestine divisions the sentiment of independence and the hatred of the ancient rulers of our country is still preserved alive, although the latter is lessened by the effect of education and the civilization of the age. The Citizen President, in raising aloft the flag of Mexican nationality, does no more than follow the torrent of public opinion, and he has the pleasure of seeing grouped around him, on the day of national conflict, the greater part of those Mexicans who, from differences of political opinions, remained disunited, who have now abandoned their revolutionary flags at the first call of the country.

Although the Government has the full right to expel from the territory of the Republic all Spaniards resident within it, it has refrained from doing so for the present, because it believes that acknowledging the generosity with which they are treated they will strictly observe that neutrality which their position requires. The President has thus given another proof of the consideration which he has always exercised in the conduct of his foreign relations, proving by indisputable acts that it is not his fault that those relations should have reached the unfortunate stat in which they are now found.

The President therefore hopes that giving prompt and exact compliance to the Decree of which mention was made at the beginning of this Circular, you will place in march within the shortest possible time the contingent of armed force which is therein assigned, and that you will beside make use of all the official means within your power as Governor to place the State which is under your worthy command, in the attitude of preparation which is demanded by the nature of the circumstances, exciting by every means in your power the patriotism of all of its inhabitants, that they join for the common defence; and if the unfortunate case arrives that the enemy penetrates into the interior, that all the inhabitants of the country rise *en masse*, and oppose with their swords and their constancy an impregnable wall to the presumption of our invaders.

Be the memory of HIDALGO, and of MORALOS, and of GUERRERO, the model of the Mexicans, and the standard borne aloft in the ranks of our army in the hour of the combat. Long live our Independence! Long live the Rebublic, Liberty and Reform.

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1861. DOBLADO.

To the Citizen Governor of the State of ——.

DECREE CLOSING THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ AND CALLIFG FOR TROOPS.

The Constitutional President of the Republic has been pleased to direct to me the following Decree:

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants of the same, maketh known:

That Spanish forces having occupied the port of Vera Cruz, and by the same act hostilities having been opened between the Republic and Spain, in use of the ample faculties with which I am invested, I have thought proper to decree the following:

ART. 1. The Port of Vera Cruz is closed, from the 14th inst., to the foreign and coasting trade.

ART. 2. All Mexicans who shall join the Spaniards with arms in their hands, or that in whatsoever manner shall favor their cause, are hereby declared traitors to their country, and shall be punished as such.

ART. 3. The time conceded to the Reactionists by the law of amnesty, of the 2d of the present month, to take advantage of the indulgence offered by the Government, is extended for fifteen days more, and is made applicable to all Mexicans, except those who, in the judgment of the Government, are not open to receive it, to which end an examination shall be made in each particular case.

ART. 4. The Governors of the States are authorized to dispose of the revenues belonging to the General Government within their respective States, to the end that with the utmost possible expedition may be put in march the contingent of armed force assigned in this decree.

ART. 5. The contingent of the States is that which follows:

States.	No. of men.	States.	No. of men.
Federal District	3,000	Chihuahua	2,000
Oaxaca	3,000	Guerrero	2,000
Guanajuato	3,000	Yucatan	2,000
Jalisco	3,000	Tabasco	2,000
Zacatecas	3,000	Aguascallientes	1,000
San Louis Potosi	3,000	Queretaro	1,000
Mexico	3,000	Colima	1,000
Michoacan	3,000	Chiapas	1,000
Puebla	3,000	Tlaxcala	1,000
Vera Cruz	3,000	Baja California	1,000
NuevoLeon y Coahuila	2,000	Sonora	1,000
Tamaulipas	2,000	Sinaloa	1,000
Durango	2,000		
Total			52,000

ART. 6. In addition to the placing of the contingent designated in the preceding article at the point which will be opportunely designated by the Government, the Governors will place under arms all the national guard which they have disposable, providing such extraordinary measures as in their judgment may be necessary for the procuring of the resources required for the maintenance of such forces.

ART. 7. The Spanish residents in the country will continue to live under the protection of the laws, and will only be punished, in conformity with the same, when, abusing the generosity of the Government, they shall afford aid to the invader.

Wherefore, I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and that it be duly complied with.

Dated in the National Palace of Mexico, the 17th of Dec., 1861. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen MANUEL DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Government.

And I communicate it to you for your compliance and the consequent ends.

God and Liberty—Mexico, Dec. 17, 1861.

DOBLADO.

To the citizen Governor of the State of ——

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

Jose Lopez Uraga, General of Division and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East:

Considering that a foreign armed force has presented itself in the waters of the Gulf, and that from one moment to another the Mexican territory may be invaded; that in case of this event the supreme Government has ordered the disoccupation of the city of Vera Cruz and the fortress of Ulloa: that it is the duty of all Mexicans to join in defence of our independence and the integrity of our territory: I have determined to decree:

ARTICLE 1. From the moment a foreign armed force shall disembark, of whatever nation it may be, all communication is prohibited to the subjects of it, whether it be from the city to the interior or *vice versa*, except it is with a passport from this head quarters.

ART. 2. Those who infringe this disposition shall be considered and treated as spies, and their property shall be confiscated.

ART. 3. All communication is likewise prohibited with the points that may be occupied by the invading force. Any person who may be apprehended between the lines of operations will be treated as a spy.

ART. 4. Those who also attempt such communication for the purpose of providing the enemy with provisions or other resources, will be considered as traitors to the country, and whatever they are carrying seized and confiscated, as well as the property they possess.

ART. 5. It having been ordered that cattle and all classes of movables shall be immediately removed from whatever point may be occupied by the foreign force, all objects of this class that may be found within a radius of eight leagues after twenty-four hours from the occupation of such point, shall be considered as public property and shall be occupied by the national forces and destined to their immediate wants, without prejudice, however, to the responsibility which the proprietor will have incurred for his disobedience.

ART. 6. Within the term of twenty-four hours, counted from the publication of this decree, the owners of horses in this city shall have them taken inland to a distance of eight leagues from the coast, or those who prefer it may present themselves to the Superior Chief of Hacienda, that he may purchase the same for the service of the nation. Those persons who, after the expiration of the term of twenty-four hours, shall not have complied with one or the other of these dispositions, shall be punished in conformity with the laws, and their horses will be taken from them.

ART. 7. Within the same term of twenty-four hours the owners of mules shall present themselves to the Commissary of the city, to make a statement of the number of animals which they possess in this city, and the places where they are to be found. Those who fail of compiying with this disposition, shall be subject to the same penalties as in the preceding article.

ART. 8. The Mexican citizen who, failing in his duty to join in the struggle of arms for the defence of his country, and remains among the forces of the enemy, will be considered as a traitor.

Headquarters in Vera Cruz, Dec. 12, 1861.

JOSE LOPEZ URAGA.

FRANCISCO DE P. CARRILLO, Secretary.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA—ATTENTION CONCENTRATED UPON MEXICAN MATTERS—THE MARKETS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at this port, we receive files of Havana journals to Jan. 18.

Among the passengers by the *Columbia* is E. L. PLUMB, Esq., the bearer of important dispatches from Mr. CORWIN, our Minister in Mexico, to the State Department. Mr. PLUMB proceeded to Washington last evening.

The news is of secondary importance. The attention of the Habanese public is entirely concentrated upon events in Mexico, later details of which will be found in another column. The newspapers are discussing the form of Government the Allies ought to impose upon the subjugated republic. The *Prensa* favors a monarchy.

Detached vessels belonging to the Mexican expedition continue to reach and leave Havana.

The markets were generally inactive.

Box Sugar dull, and prices declining; No. 12 about 7 1-22c. Stock about 25,000 boxes, against 40,000 in 1860.

Molasses, 2½r.@2½r. clayed,; 3¼r.@3½r. Muscov. Demand moderate.

Exchanges declining; London, 12½@13 per cent. premium; North, 1@2¼ ₱ cent. discount.

The *Santiago de Cuba* came to Havana to coal, and has awaited the *Columbia* and *Karnak* for dispatches and letters, in vain. None came. There is considerable suspicion of hocus-pocus somewhere, and it should be attended to.

The city is healthy, though there is considerable diphtheria. The opera is in full blast and paying well.

There has been great activity among the troops, and rumor says they are to be sent to reinforce the expedition at Vera Cruz. There have been several cases of insubordination among them, and they have killed three non-commissioned officers. The murderers have been publicly garroted, however, at the Pinta.

The *Milan* has just come in and will proceed to repair.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following vessels, which form part of Capt. PORTER'S fleet, arrived at the Yard yesterday: The brig *Sea Foam*, schooners *Para*, *D. Smith*, *Arletta* and *Sophronia*. They will at once be armed and put into commission. The schooners *Owsetta* and *M. Vassar*, which form part of the same fleet, are progressing rapidly, and will soon be ready to be put into commission.

The schooners *Rover*, *Griffiths* and *Williams*, also belonging to Capt. PORTER'S fleet, and which we have already described, have hauled out into the stream to make room for other vessels. They will probably sail to-day.

The purchased ship *Onward* has taken her departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. We have previously given a full list of her officers. She is said to be under orders to proceed to the Chinese station.

The United States frigate *Sabine* is making rapid headway, so far as the repairs she required are concerned. She will be ready for sea by about the end of this month. It is reported that she will be the flagship of the Chinese squadron.

The steamers *Oneida* and *Octorara* are being pushed forward quite briskly; the former vessel has had steam up trying her engines, and the result is quite satisfactory; the latter vessel's engine will soon be completed. It is the opinion of competent persons that these vessels will not be at the service of the Government before the first of March, but, judging by appearances, they ought to be ready fourteen or fifteen days before that time.

By order of Commodore PAULDING, the new gunboat *Owasco* will be put into commission to-day, at 1 o'clock. She has already received her armament, which is precisely similar to that of the other new gunboats which we have repeatedly given.

Gunner CHARLES ALBERT reported yesterday at the Navy-yard. He has just returned from Washington, where he passed a most satisfactory examination before the officers appointed to examine such candidates. He has been ten years before the mast in the United States Navy, and has always borne the character of a good seaman and a well conducted man. In point of pay and responsibility, his promotion corresponds with the promotion of a non-commissioned officer to a Second Lieutenancy in the army.

A detachment of recruits passed through Jersey City on Tuesday evening to join the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, at Perrysville, Md.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Ninth Precinct, having broken up all the bone-boiling establishments, and abated nuisances generally in their district, are now turning their attention to the policy shops. On Tuesday night, Capt. WADDY, with a squad of men, made a sudden descent upon an institution of this kind, at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, kept by a German named JACOB GESOR, which they found in full operation, and arrested the proprietor and several other persons who were tempting dame Fortune in games of hazard. The parties were all brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, and the proprietor was held to answer. His customers gave bail to appear as witnesses when wanted.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS MOTHER.—Yesterday Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on the body of a child of CLARA JANE STALL, on board a canal-boat in the Atlantic basin. It appeared on the inquest that the child was sick with the measles, and the mother gave it a dose of laudanum,